THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 113. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CAPTURE OF GOICOURIA.

Particulars of the Execution.

Condition of Buenos Ayres.

McFarland, the Maniac, at Large.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

M'FARLAND.

His Criticism Upon his Wife's Affidavit.

The New York *World* of to-day says:—

Daniel McFarland was an angry man at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His coffee tasted worse than ever, if he may be believed, when he found his wife could, as he says, "publish such a tissue of lies against him as appeared in the New York *Tribune* over her semi-formal affidavit."

An attache of the *World* met McFarland in one of the Eighth avenue cars yesterday morning riding down town. He had a copy of the *Tribune* in one hand and a copy of the *World* in the other. Occasionally he would read with unsteady eye a few pages of the supplement to the *Tribune*, clap it down on his knee, and commence muttering and mumbling to himself, till he happened to see that he was observed. The following conversation took place between McFarland and the reporter:—

ALL A FALSEHOOD.

"It's a lie, sir, one huge lie, from beginning to end. I don't believe my wife" (he always calls her "my wife," with a perceptible emphasis on the possessive pronoun, and this no matter how rapid his speech—never very slow). "I don't believe my wife ever wrote a line of it. Now, sir, I leave it to your own common sense, whatever my conduct was towards her she knew it. It was not with her a matter of belief. Why does she swear according to her belief, and not in the more positive legal form? Tell me that. I tell you it is all a d—d fabrication by Mrs. Calhoun, furbished up by Henri Browne."

Reporter—You mean Junius Browne?

McFarland—Yes, that same Junius Henri Browne. Why, see for yourself. It is weakly written, to be sure, but Browne is a weak writer; and yet, bad as it is, it is better than Abby could write.

R.—But she wrote for the *Independent?*

McF.—That be ——. She wrote for Oliver Johnson, and that crowd tried to make her think she was a sort of Mrs. Austin. They flattered her in every way.

R.—But she also wrote for the *Riverside Magazine?*

McF.—Yes, one or two child stories—simple things. Abby had imagination, but no strength of thought—no talent for a writer.

A LIBEL FROM FIRST TO LAST.

R.—The statements in this affidavit are clear enough and most positive.

McF.—Clear falsehoods and positive lies. I tell you it's a libel from first to last. I'll sue the paper that published it, and any paper that copies it; I'll sue any one that dares to quote it. See here, why didn't they prove this constant drunkenness on the trial? Hackett allowed them to try it.

R.—Don't be excited, Mr. McFarland. You have the verdict of a jury in your favor.

McF.—I know; yes, I know. But now I ask you, did not my associate in the Appraiser's office swear I was a sober man while there? Did not every one in the Enrolment office swear I was a sober man—all except one, who, because he was disloyal, I discharged from his office?

"SHE NEVER WROTE IT."

R.—Mr. McFarland, I am not defending Mrs. McFarland's affidavit, but simply inquiring——

McF.—What is there to inquire about? Isn't it all clear? (Getting excited.) I tell you again it is not her affidavit. She may have sworn to it, but she never wrote it. It's Browne's affidavit. Its Mrs. Calhoun's affidavit. It's Mrs. Sinclair's affidavit. It's the affidavit of that d—d free-love crowd. It's not my wife's affidavit. You know nothing about it. How she could ever be led, even now, to sign her name to such a tissue of d—d lies, when she knew her letter protesting such deep love and affection for me, and its increase, too, was read in open court, is more than I can understand.

NEVER STRUCK HIS WIFE.

R.—But your wife states here you struck her.

McF.—It's a lie, sir; a lie, a lie! I never did! I never could! Read her letter to me; it was published. Read it and see if a woman could write that way to a man who struck her or ill-used her as they say I did.

R.—She claims all her intercourse with Richardson was free of guilt.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

McF.—Now that's a sensible remark from a sensible man, isn't it? Of course she does; and they make her say in that affidavit that all the letters Richardson wrote to her were written by a stenographer. Was that intercepted letter given in evidence on the trial, that letter in which Richardson pines to have my wife in his arms, was that letter written for Bayard by a stenographer and delivered unsealed? And they say how she suffered when I fought to keep my children. I suppose it was the act of a brute for me to want my own children. It was brutal of me to wish to take care of them myself, rather than to have the seducer of my wife rear them up for me in free-love doctrines, spiritualism, and all other phases of *Tribune* morality.

BUENOS AYRES.

Universal Suffrage Advocated—Reforms in the Administration Demanded—Brazil Sowing Discord in Uruguay.

BUENOS AYRES, March 30.—The Government of this province has urged upon the Legislature the propriety of passing a law, prepared by the High Court of Justice, looking to a thorough reform in the administration of justice. The press generally favors also a proposition of reforming the Constitution of the State, and recognizing universal suffrage. The electoral qualifications have been heretofore greatly restricted.

There have occurred, at Rosario, serious disorders between rival political clubs, growing out of the recent elections. Revolvers were used freely by both sides. Unhappily, several persons were killed and wounded, and the affair had so grave an aspect at one time that the local authorities deemed it prudent to ask the aid of the National troops. These soon restored order.

Last week there was an effort made to hold elections in this city for Senators and Deputies to the Legislature of this Province. Out of a population of 200,000 voters very few went to the polls. In the parish of Pierard there was considerable disorder, two persons being killed and six wounded in the melee.

Dr. Mariano Varela, Minister of Foreign Affairs, left the city a few days ago for Asuncion, where plenipotentiaries from Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic were summoned for the purpose of agreeing upon a definite understanding with respect to Paraguay. The mother and sister of Lopez, as well as Madame Lynch, are aboard of the Italian Admiral's ship in this harbor *en route* for Rio Janeiro. The sword of the late Dictator Lopez has been sent by General Camara to the Emperor of Brazil.

The insurrection in Uruguay gains ground, and there is a prospect of a great civil war in that unhappy republic. It has been predicted time and again that upon the close of the Paraguayan war such a state of things would occur, and there are people so uncharitable as to believe that Brazil has already begun the work of sowing discord both in Uruguay and in the Argentine Republic.

CUBA.

The Capture of Goicouria—He is Marched Through the Streets of Puerto Principe.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, May 3.—General Domingo Goicouria has been captured on a key near Guanaja. The boat on which he and his companions had embarked was taken after they had returned to shore, and they were compelled to secrete themselves on the key, which is eighteen miles long and six wide. The names of his companions are said to be Mendoza, Zayas, the two Agueros, besides an American. They are not yet taken.

Goicouria was brought here to-day. An immense crowd awaited him at the depot and accompanied him through the streets, shouting "Viva Espana!" and "Death to traitors!" He was strongly guarded, his hands tied behind. He was taken to the palace, where he had an interview with the Captain-General. A gentleman who was present reports him as saying, "I tried to escape in order to publish a manifesto to my countrymen, informing them that it was time to stop bloodshed, and that the cause was lost for the present," emphasizing the "present." The Captain-General then took him beyond the hearing of the others present and conversed about five minutes. He is to be sent to Havana to be garroted, as he was condemned civilly for political offenses in 1850. He is slight in figure, of medium height, and wears a full, large beard, very nearly white. He is much sunburnt. He has on a yellow linen suit, with a heavy sailor's coat.

In his bearing here he has been entirely serene and unaffected, looking about him as he passed along with the air of a man entirely at his ease.

A letter from Havana tells the sequel of the sad story:—

As I write preparations for the execution are going on. Posters have been scattered about the streets announcing the execution and exhorting the people to maintain order, evincing that some unpleasant demonstration is feared. The Principe fortification or castle is situated outside, west of the city, and an immense crowd, on foot and in vehicles, is moving in that direction.

A gentleman who came as a passenger on the Triunfo, and who had been an acquaintance of Goicouria, spoke with him on the passage. His bearing was serene and noble. He stated that he had long since given up all he possessed to his country, and was now willing to surrender his life, and that he hoped to die like a patriot and a gentleman.

Later, and as I am about closing this portion of my despatch, the execution is over and the volunteers and people are returning. An eye witness states that an immense crowd had gathered to witness the scene, and throughout the utmost order was maintained. The General marched out from the Principe with perfect coolness, gazing around upon the people and the scene as though an indifferent spectator.

He ascended the platform and manifested a disposition to address the crowd, which was denied him. A crucifix was then presented to him, which he refused, motioning it away. He was then placed in position, a turn of the screw was given, and the old revolutionist and conspirator, who all his life long had worked for the separation of his country from Spain, was carried off lifeless to fill the grave of a felon.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

"UNTIL DEATH DO US PART."

The Marriage Vow and Its Binding Force in the Nineteenth Century—Big Divorce Case.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Paxson.

That part of history which is called modern refers us back to times, not perhaps within the memory of an old inhabitant, but relatively recent, when our Christian ancestors regarded a wife not only as a social partner through life, but as a thing of property and a subject of ownership, and her resistance to the will of her husband and master was almost a petit treason and punishable by him with a severe corporal chastisement. In the good old days of England, whose laws on the subject of husband and wife were principally derived from the wise Romans, a suit for divorce at the instance of the wife was as rare as Cardiff Giants. But, the learned writers tell us, as society increased in numbers and in knowledge, new circumstances occurred which called for new regulations, novel refinements and luxuries were born attended by novel evils. As society grew large natural rights and liberties became proportionally circumscribed and were sacrificed to the new order of things, as the price of the privilege of living in society and of the boon of being rescued from a solitary exile upon the Great Sahara. Accordingly, we of the nineteenth century have so beautifully advanced from the simple state of nature to social perfection that Cardiff Giants have become prolific and divorces so numerous as to be quite common. In our sister States, Indiana and Illinois, they turn out better annual crops of divorces than of corn and wheat; down East divorces have flourished as the natural soil has grown poor; in the backwoods of Kentucky and Tennessee husbands and wives trade each other off for horses, dogs, and guns, and, instead of being censured, are only laughed at; and in New York divorces are got up in truly sensational style as grand advertisements for public entertainment, in like manner as the *Black Crook*, *White Fawn* and *Twelve Temptations*. Until a recent date our State has been blessed with an exemption from the epidemic divorce (no thanks to late Legislatures), and husbands and wives have hitherto felt quite secure in the possession of one another; but now a dark cloud looms up in the horizon, which threatens a storm that may try the ship of domestic happiness to its uttermost, for there has been pending in this Court, for some time past, a divorce suit of the style of 1870, and said to be rare, rich, and racy; high life, plenty of money, formerly a happy couple, and the suit is brought by the wife. Louisa E. Koecker is the libellant, and Dr. Leonard R. Koecker, the dentist, the respondent. In all the city there is probably not a gentleman more universally or more favorably known than the Doctor. He is a man of varied taste and numerous accomplishments, an amateur of all the arts—painting, music, literature, mechanics—in short, he is known among his friends as capable of doing anything, from writing a tragedy to making a whip top. His genial temperament has made him a favorite in the drawing-room, and his thorough knowledge of his business has secured him one of the best dental practices in the city. He was one of the most active of the parties who first established the Seventeenth Street Drawing-room, where, during the war, he frequently tendered his services in the entertainments given in aid of charitable objects.

Mrs. Koecker is a lady of fine family, excellent talents, and splendid accomplishments, and is said to have recently fallen heir to a handsome fortune left by the decease of a relative in Paris.

The parties have been married twenty-four years, and are believed to have lived most happily together until within two or three years past, when a difficulty occurred concerning the house in which the Doctor resides. It is said that when he purchased the property it was encumbered, and as a matter of safety he put the title in her name. In the course of ten or twelve years he succeeded in paying off most of the debts upon it, when he discovered that the lady had made a will devising it away from him. He demanded a reconveyance to him, which was refused, and hence ensued difficulties and complications, which grew worse and worse until there was no peace in the household. A separation took place, Mrs. Koecken withdrawing herself from him. Legal advice was sought, and a divorce suit was the issue. The principal accusations made by Mrs. Koecker against the Doctor were those of infidelity to his marriage vow; that he was of immoral habits, having his study adorned with improper pictures and statuettes; and that he brought women to the house and kept them there for an unlawful purpose. All which caused the greatest astonishment and sorrow among the friends of the family, who had always supposed the Doctor to be a pure man, and who during twenty years of his married life had never heard a disparaging word spoken against his character. In answer to this the Doctor emphatically denied all the charges, and so the pleadings were completed.

The suit is for a divorce from bed and board, and during the past year the parties have been before an examiner upon a claim for alimony *pendente lite*. The proceedings before the examiner were of an exciting nature occasionally, the lawyers becoming considerably heated in their work, and scattering uncomplimentary epithets *ad lib.* at the young lady, who was specially arraigned as *particeps criminis* with the Doctor.

Both parties seem anxious for trial, and the matter came to-day before the court upon a writ of habeas corpus *ad testificandum*, issued at the instance of the libellant against the respondent, commanding him to produce in court, for the purpose of testifying, his two daughters, whom he had placed in school at Boston. He resists the writ upon the ground that he cannot with justice be compelled to bring in his own children for the purpose of testifying against him to blacken his and their name. To-day was fixed for the argument of this point.

Constant Guillou, Theo. Cuyler, and W. J. McElroy appeared for libellant; Attorney General F. Carroll Brewster, George Northrop, and Hon. W. L. Hirst for respondent.

The Judge calling up the case, Mr. McElroy, for the libellant, stated that the respondent had made return to the writ of habeas corpus, saying in substance that the two children had always been where their testimony might be taken by deposition. This return Mr. McElroy proposed to traverse by the officer who served the writ upon the respondent, and who would tell what answer the respondent made at the time.

Mr. Brewster objected to any verbal traverse of a written return, and his Honor directed the traverse to be put into writing and filed, which Mr. McElroy proceeded to do.

Mr. Brewster said this proceeding was exceedingly novel. Said he:—"We are here this morning to try an issue directed by the Court, issued against the respondent and replied to by him. Now the other side attempted to foist a new matter into the case by going into evidence upon the *habeas corpus*. This I do not understand. If the writ is one for the restoration of children to the mother, your Honor would not hear it now; if it is a writ *ad testificandum*, I never heard of such being directed to any other person than a jailer; and the case cannot be continued upon any traverse. Therefore I ask that unless the other side want this divorce case to be continued, a jury be at once called. If they wish a continuance, let them make their application, and we will answer it."

No answer was made to this suggestion, and his Honor directed a jury to be called.

Mr. Cuyler—Before the court makes that order, I have a word to say. We are here to try this cause. A necessary preliminary to a trial is the production of witnesses. A writ was directed against the respondent, commanding him to bring in the two witnesses who are under his control, and he makes return that they are not in his control, which return we wish to traverse, and then your Honor will see what truth there is in it.

Mr. Brewster—I insist upon our right to try the issue which is upon your Honor's list, and not the issue upon this writ. After the libellant commenced proceedings for a divorce, these children were sent to school in Boston with her knowledge, and she could then have taken their testimony as going witnesses.

The Judge said he deemed it proper to have the writ first disposed of, and therefore allowed the traverse to be made.

Mrs. Koecker here came into court and made oath to the traverse.

E. G. Sellers, crier of the District Court, was sworn, and testified that on the afternoon of Monday, the 10th inst., he served this writ upon the respondent, who said the children were in Boston, and whoever got them would have a happy time of it.

Mr. McElroy said he and Mr. Cuyler had written to the Superior of the school at which the children were, and at the same time sent a telegram from Mrs. Koecker, requesting that the children be ready to start here on last Monday. In answer to this he had received a despatch from the Superior, saying that she had been prohibited by Dr. Koecker to allow the children to come, which he wished to read in evidence.

Mr. Brewster and Mr. Northrop objected to this on the ground that the communications between the Superior and Mrs. Koecker could not be evidence against Dr. Koecker.

Mr. Cuyler said that as the Superior was the agent of the respondent for the custody of the children, her answer to the demand for their production would be evidence in this investigation.

Judge Paxson—"The true question before the Court is this:—Dr. Koecker has been ordered to produce these children in court and has failed to do so; has he sufficiently explained his failure to obey or not? I will allow the telegram to be read."

The telegram was read, and stated that the despatches had been received by the Superior from Dr. Koecker forbidding her to allow the children to come to this city, and therefore she had to refuse to send them. A letter received this morning by Mrs. Koecker from one of the daughters was also handed to the Judge and read privately by him.

At the instance of his Honor, Mr. Cuyler proceeded to define his position. He said he was exceedingly anxious to try this cause, and was unwilling to allow anything but that which was of the most absolute importance to the issue to work a continuance. The testimony of these children was most material, and the cause should not go on without their presence. Therefore, he asked that a jury be now sworn and the cause postponed until they would have time to travel from Boston to this city.

After much discussion by counsel upon this motion for a postponement, his Honor overruled it and directed a jury to be called.

Counterfeit Sauce.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

A. A. Smythe pleaded guilty this morning to a charge of selling counterfeit Worcester sauce of the brand of Lea & Perrin. The prosecutors stated to the Court that this proceeding was instituted simply for the purpose of protecting the proprietors of the sauce, and setting an example to other would-be counterfeiters, and not with a view to bring upon the defendant a heavy punishment, and therefore they asked the Court to pass a leinent judgment. His Honor imposed a fine of $50 and the costs.

A Young Lady Drowns Herself in a Cistern.

On Saturday night last Miss Eliza Holton, a young lady thirty years of age, committed suicide at the residence of her brother, Park Holton, Esq., near Warsaw, Gallatin county, Ky., by drowning herself in a cistern. About three months ago her mother, to whom she was devotedly attached, died, since which time she has been melancholy and low-spirited, and several weeks ago attempted suicide by shooting herself. After this attempt at self-destruction she was carefully watched, but on Saturday night she managed to elude the vigilance of friends, and threw herself into a cistern in the rear of the house, where her body was found the next morning.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Naval Intelligence.

Advices from the European Fleet.

Horrible Tragedy in the West.

News from the Pacific Coast.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval News.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The United States steamer Supply is at Spezzia, Italy, discharging cargo, there being a Government storehouse opened there. After discharging she will leave for New York, carrying sick and court-martial prisoners.

Passed Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint, of the European fleet, was detached from the Franklin by order of the department, and left for the United States on the 18th of April.

Commander W. W. Queen, of the Tuscarora, was at Aspinwall, United States of Colombia, March 1.

The United States steamer Phlox, Mate B. G. Perry, arrived at the Washington Navy Yard yesterday from Annapolis, Md.

The Pensacola, Lieutenant-Commander Merriman *pro tem.* is at Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Juniata, Commander Luce, left Spezzia, Italy, on the 2d of April for Tunis, where troubles were reported, but on her arrival found all quiet, and was to leave in a few days for the coast of Spain.

The United States flag-ship Mohican, Commodore Wm. R. Taylor, arrived on the 29th ult. at San Francisco, eleven days from Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

The United States steamer Richmond, Captain Mullany, was off Cape de Gata, Spain, on the 1st of April.

The United States steamer Palos is being fitted out at the Boston Navy Yard for duty in the Adriatic fleet. She will be ready by the 1st of June.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The United States Steamer Quinnebaug.

Commander E. Barrett, sailed on April 1 from Montevideo for the United States, to touch en route at Bahia, Pernambuco, and Para.

The Steamer Onward,

Commander M. Haxtun, was at the Bay of Callao, Peru, April 22.

Furlough Granted.

A furlough for six months from the 8th of June has been granted to Lieutenant-Commander Francis B. Blake, United States Navy, now in Europe.

Death of an Army Officer.

The War Department has received information of the death of First Lieutenant John Fitzgerald, 2d United States Artillery, at Drum Barracks, California, on the 21st ult.

FROM THE STATE.

The Turf—The Spring Meeting at Reading Postponed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, May 12.—The entries for the trot which were announced to come off on the Reading track, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst., was opened yesterday, and after their being perused it was found that not a single purse had been filled in accordance with the pronunciamento which was issued several weeks ago. This is accounted for from the fact that the Trenton meeting takes place on the same days, and the additional fact that the purses offered there were considerably larger. It was concluded to postpone the meeting one week and receive fresh entries until the 18th instant.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day Robert B. Swain was elected President.

Billiards.

At the billiard tournament on Tuesday, Koedling beat Wright and Little beat Ewell. The games were closely contested.

New Silver Mines.

Parties from Arizona state that there is a rush for the new silver mines. Numbers were arriving from the Eastern States and from the Rio Grande.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Troops—The International Boat Race.

TORONTO, May 12.—The troops for the Red River expedition leave on Monday.

The preliminaries for the international boat race at Lachme are arranged. The race comes off on the 15th of September.

Sir John MacDonald's Condition.

OTTAWA, May 12.—Sir John MacDonald passed a good night last night and his condition is more hopeful.

The Hudson Bay Company.

Sir Francis Hincks announced in the House yesterday, that money had been paid to the Hudson Bay Company for the purchase of the Red River Country, which would be transferred to Canada in about a month. $1,460,000 has been appropriated, in the Dominion Parliament, for Northwest purposes.

FROM THE WEST.

Terrible Affair Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—A special despatch from Allensville, on the Iron Mountain Railway, gives an account of a bloody affray there yesterday between two men named Johnson on one side and two named Cumming and Comstock on the other. Young Johnson received a cut in the side, letting out a portion of his bowels, whereupon he shot and killed Cummings. The elder Johnson then beat Comstock with a club till he was senseless, and he will probably die. The affray grew out of a disagreement in the settlement of a business matter. Cummings made the first assault. Young Johnson will probably die.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, May 12, 1870.

The money market continues easy, the supply of money, especially of the national bank currency, being very abundant. 4½@5½ per cent. is the range for call loans, Governments being of course the favorite collaterals, though good railroad and miscellaneous securities are accepted freely with good margins. Discounts range from 6@6½ per cent., with the bulk of the business at the lower figure for choice business paper.

The sale of $1,000,000 of Treasury gold yesterday brought out bids for over $5,000,000, showing a strong upward tendency in the market. The bids accepted ranged from 114·90@115. Cash gold appears abundant notwithstanding both here and in New York. The market to-day is steady, the sales fluctuating between 115⅝ and 115¼ up to noon.

Governments show a further advance, with a good investment demand.

There was a good business at the stock market this morning, and prices were nearly all higher. City sixes were neglected, with some sales of the new bonds at 102¾. Sales of City fives at 93.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 51⅛@51⅜; Pennsylvania was steady at 56⅝; Camden and Amboy sold at 120; and Lehigh Valley at 56¼. Philadelphia and Erie was the chief object of attention; sales at 28¾.

The miscellaneous stock list was very steady, but without movement, holders being too tenacious to encourage sales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, N.	..s.102⅝	100 sh Read R.	..b5.	51⅛
$500	do.	..s.102⅝	100	do.	51⅛
$1400	do.	..s.102¾	30	do.	..trf. 51⅛
$2700 Pa 6s, 1 sc.	..s.104⅜	200	do.	51⅛
$20 Phila 6s	93	80	do.	51⅛
$2000 Am Gold.	..s.115¾	4	do.	..c.trf. 51⅛
$2000 Leh 6s, '84.	..s. 88	100	do.	..51·56
$3400 Sch N 6s, 82.	..s.	200	do.	..s5in. 51⅛
	b5.. 58	100	do.	..s5. 51⅛
$2000 Leh Gold L.	.. 94	1200	do.	..s. 55⅛
9 sh Manuf Bk.	..s. 31	100	do.	..b60. 51⅛
15 sh Cam & Am R.	120	100	do.	51⅛
9	do.	119¾	7 sh Lit Sch R.	43
20	do.	120	100 sh Ph & E R.	s60 28⅛
6 sh Penna R. c&p.	56⅛	100	do.	b60. 28⅛
56	do.	..s. 56⅛	100	do.	28⅛

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112¾; do., 1864, 112@112¼; do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. do., July, 114¼@114⅝; do. do., 1867, 114⅜@115; do. 1868, 114⅜@115⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; Pacifics, 112⅝@112¾. Gold, 115¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; do., 1862, 112¼@112⅝; do. 1864, 112@112⅛; do. 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, new, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@115; do. 1868, do., 114⅞@115⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112⅛@112¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 115¼@115⅜; Silver, 105@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R., $925@935; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $765@775.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	115¾	11·25 A. M.	115¾
10·05 "	115¾	11·30 "	115¾
10·10 "	115¾	11·32 "	115⅜
10·15 "	115¾	11·45 "	115¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, May 12.—The Flour market is quite active and holders are firm in their views, particularly of the higher grades of extra families, the stock of which is reduced to a low figure. Sales of 1600 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@5; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·50; and fancy brands at $6·75@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but there is not much activity; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·40, and Western do. at $1·32@1·38 for fair and prime. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·03, for Western and $1·05 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in small supply and commands full prices; sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow at $1·14@1·16. Oats are steady, with sales of 4000 bushels at 64@65c. for Pennsylvania and 61c. for Western.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ⅌ ton.

Seeds are dull. We quote Cloverseed at $7·50@8·25 for common and prime, Timothy at $7, and Flaxseed at $2·20@2·25.

Whisky is firmer; sales of Western iron-bound at $1·10; now held higher.

A Man's Head Sawed Off.

A few days since a young man by the name of Brown, who was employed by his uncle, Samuel Brown, of Brooklyn, Ill., to help him about his saw-mill, met with an accident which proved instantaneously fatal. He was at work at the mill, and slipping, fell against the saw, which was a circular one. It caught him by the arm and drew him down until it touched his cheek. Brown made an effort to escape, but without avail. The saw went crashing through his scull, cutting the top part of his head entirely off and scattering his brains in every direction. An inquest was held, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Arrived, steamships Denmark, Dorian, and Hansa.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....53 | 11 A. M.....66 | 2 P. M.....70

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark J. B. Duffus, Blauvelt, 48 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Son. April 5th, lat. 50 16, long. 26 50, during a gale, lost mizzenmast head and all attached.

Brig L. M. Merritt, Eaton, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, 18 days from Trinidad, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robinson, 8 days from Bucksport, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Ann Kirkbridge, Jester, 6 days from Irwin Point, with cedar posts to Shaw & Son.

Schr Calista, Spear, 5 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, from Newport.

Schr H. G. Hand, Hand, from Providence.

Schr J. S. Weldon, Crowell, from Providence.

Schr Iona, Paul, 5 days from Potomac river, with cedar posts to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Delaware, Bennett, 3 days from Milton, Del., with wood to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Schamyl, from Matanzas, and two brigs (one Italian), reported by Wm. Marshall, pilot.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 12.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Harry Craig and Homewood, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

Catharine, with wheat to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Revenue, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.

W. W. Shuman, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

C. H. Ehler, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.

George Hopson, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.

Wm. M. Floyd, with lumber, for Bridgeport, N. J.

MEMORANDA.

Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

DOOMED TO DEATH.

The Mohrsville Murderer.

His Paralytic Victim.

His Crime and His Career.

John Deal's Consummate Villainy—He Goes through the Whole Decalogue and Receives His Reward.

His Execution to take Place at Reading To-Morrow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

READING, May 12.

The Excitement Over the Execution.

Notwithstanding that it has been fifteen years since the inhabitants of this city witnessed an execution, there is little or no excitement with reference to the hanging which takes place in the jail-yard to-morrow. That there is no commotion over the event may be attributed to the fact that the doomed man since his early life has been a worthless character, and one whom it was predicted some years ago would wind up his career on the gallows. On the day previous to the departure from this world of Bohner and Rodenberg at Huntingdon, of Titus at Carlisle, and of all the murderers who have been hung outside of Philadelphia, the sheriffs of these places were beset by dense crowds of the curious who were anxious to witness the last solemn scene. But here, comparatively speaking, there have been but few such requests, and in nearly every instance Sheriff William B. Albright has refused the application, it being his intention to adhere as closely as possible to the provisions of the act of Assembly on the subject. Even if he were disposed to oblige his numerous friends, he would have no room for them, as the jail yard where the scaffold is erected will not accommodate over fifty persons. He has therefore limited his

Tickets of Admission

to a very small number, and even has expressed his determination to issue but few to the representatives of the press. He has an idea that many of those who claim admission on the strength of being connected with the newspapers are bogus, and in this respect your correspondent, judging from his past experience, coincides. These fellows are merely interlopers, and on more than one occasion by their misconduct have brought the blush to the cheek of the genuine representatives. The man for whose execution the scaffold has just been erected is Zachariah E. Synder, alias John Deal, who was convicted in January last of the

Murder of Richard M. Harlan

on the 8th of October last. The victim was a paralytic, having no use of his right arm, was about thirty years of age, and a native of Schuylkill county. He was a strolling vagrant, and without either a family or any settled occupation.

A Sketch of the Crime.

The facts of the case, as proven on the trial were, that on the afternoon of the night of the murder, the two were seen in company by different persons, about the taverns, lager-beer saloons and stores in Leesport. Harlan had a pack of envelopes, a portion of which he succeeded in disposing of. They took supper at Jacob Tobias' Hotel, where the deceased left the balance of the envelopes to pay for the meal, as he said they had no money. Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening they went to the store of Wanner & Boyer, where Deal asked for a hatchet. He was told they had none for sale, when Harlan inquired where they could got a hatchet

"To Cut Their Way Through."

They afterwards went to the store of Charles Miller, where the prisoner bought a hatchet for 87 cents and a handkerchief for 25 cents. They were seen together between 8 and 9 o'clock at the public house of Jacob Graeff, where they had taken a drink in the afternoon. When they came in in the evening, the prisoner carried the hatchet under his arm, and had also a satchel and a pair of gaiters. He said something about his being a carpenter, and having bought the hatchet to work at his trade. Harlan asked for drinks, and they counted their money. Deal had about $2·50 and Harlan twenty-five cents, which was reduced to five after paying for the liquor. Harlan asked for lodging for both, but Deal said they had been drinking too much together that day, and would do the same again if they remained over night. They were not perceptibly intoxicated. They then left, taking the direction of Mohrsville. They were last seen together, a little afterwards, at the confectionery store of William Weiser, where they stopped and asked for a drink.

The Dead Body

of Harlan was discovered about daybreak the following morning, about a mile above Leesport, by Daniel Kline. As he was driving down the road he observed blood on a bridge over a certain creek, and saw marks in the road as if made by the dragging of something along. He looked over the edge of the bridge and saw the body of a man lying in the water with his face downwards and his feet resting on a rail attached to one of the abutments. He conveyed the intelligence to Leesport, and an inquest was impanelled by Esquire Rahn. According to the medical testimony before the inquest, the wounds upon the body of the deceased were described to be a fracture of the skull in two places in the forehead, in the centre, and over the right eye, and a gash about three or three and a half inches in length on the right side of the neck, penetrating to the vertebral column. Either of these wounds was capable of producing death.

The Next Heard of Deal

was about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day. He was apprehended by two persons for an alleged assault upon a woman on the road, near Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, and was taken before Justice Samuel H. Madden of that place, by whom he was committed to the Schuylkill county jail. When arrested he had in his possession a satchel, which contained a hatchet and a pair of shoes. The hatchet he presented to Samuel Yost, the constable who conveyed him to prison, after offering to sell it to him.

(Continued on the Second Page

[Continued From the First Page.]

Yost heard of the murder the same day, and came to Reading on the following day. After an investigation of the circumstances process was sent to Schuylkill county, and Deal was brought to Reading, the charge of assault against him having been withdrawn.

The Parties Who Sold

the hatchet to Deal testified that the hatchet found upon him closely resembled the one he bought. The latter had gum or varnish on the handle when new, while the one in Deal's possession had the appearance of having been scraped. Deal's hatchet, together with the clothing which he had on when searched by Detective Lyon in the Schuylkill County Prison, were subjected to a chemical analysis by Dr. P. M. Ziegler, of this city, who made a number of experiments upon them with a powerful microscope, some of which were conducted in the presence of another physician, Dr. Ruedi. Blood was detected upon the pantaloons and upon the upper end of the handle of the hatchet, though whether it was that of a human being or that of an animal the Doctor could not say with certainty, the chemical tests for this purpose being, in his opinion, as well as according to the authorities upon the subject, exceedingly subtle and unreliable. The wounds upon the person of Harlan were testified to be such as might have been made by a hatchet, their shape justifying this conclusion. No other instrument was suggested as having been the means of their infliction.

An Alibi Attempted.

A letter addressed by Deal while in prison here to a person named Cornelius Snyder, at Stoddardsville, Monroe county, with whom he appears to have been quite intimate, and for whom, it seems, he was a substitute in the army, was read in evidence. In this communication he talks quite religiously upon the merits of his case and the subject of his own innocence, but requests the party addressed to testify positively that he passed him between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening before the commission of the murder on the road that turns off from the Black Bear, three miles below Reading, observing that this testimony alone can clear him. This letter was inspected by the prison authorities, and withheld from the mail for obvious considerations. Two other letters of Deal to the same party were also offered in evidence, but rejected on account of the want of a competent legal identification. It will not be improper to mention, since the verdict has been rendered, that in these letters he admits having been a witness to the murder of Harlan, but says the deed was done by a couple of negroes, with whom the victim had got into a dispute about some whisky.

No Testimony for the Defense.

No testimony was offered upon the part of the defendant; but much stress was laid by his counsel upon the fact that the murder was without apparent motive, and it was also contended that if the homicide were fixed upon the defendant, the offense should be found to be murder in the second degree, there being no malice proved.

The jury retired about half-past 9 on Saturday night, January 22, the Court having stated to them before dismissing them that while it had no desire whatever to hasten their deliberations, the bell might be rung when they agreed upon their verdict. At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the appointed summons was sounded, and within twenty minutes afterwards the decision was rendered, the verdict being a verdict of guilty of

Murder in the First Degree.

The prisoner, who had remained in the courthouse during the deliberations of the jury, and had passed several hours of the interval in sleep, received the announcement with the same apparent unconcern that he manifested all through the trial, and since the signing of the death warrant. The prisoner, up to this time, had

Protested His Innocence,

and had refused to state anything of his former life. To all such questions propounded by his counsel, he would enter into a dissertation upon the similarity of certain portions of the New Testament with others of the Old Testament; and, in fact, gave evidence of a familiarity with the Holy Scriptures which until recently could not be accounted for, when it was discovered that he had already spent five years of his life in the Eastern Penitentiary, the larger portion of which time he devoted to reading the Bible. After his conviction he talked freely to his counsel on the subject of the murder, and handed one of them the following written statement, which was read in Court on the 31st of January, when sentence of death was pronounced by Judge Woodward:—

His Statement.

BERKS COUNTY, Pa., READING, Friday, Jan. 28, 1870.—Statement by John Deal, a prisoner and a victim, made to the most honorable Court of Reading, Berks county:—

It is with the greatest humility that I address you. I shall be very brief, nor shall I attempt to disprove the charge which was made against me, but confine myself to a few facts, the consideration of which will, I trust, operate upon your feelings in mitigation of the punishment to which I may be sentenced for my fault, a fault which proceeded not from any evil motive of mine.

You have all heard how we were at the town of Leesport drinking, and so we were. The last place in which we stopped was the hotel, from which we set off for Pottsville, as friendly as when we first met. Going on from the tavern some distance, to where some trees darkened the road, at the same place a stream of water crossed, at which place I was saluted by my comrade with these words:—"Stop; don't let's go any further." "Why," said I, "are you going back there to the tavern to stay till morning?" He replied, "I am not, but give me your top coat, with what money and your new hat that you've got." I replied, "I would if you were deserving of it, but you drink your money as fast as you get it, so I think you are not worthy of the gift. I will give you enough money to keep you at the tavern if you want." He replied, "No, but give me what you've got, or, d—n your eyes, I'll drill a ball through you." He at the same time pointed a weapon to my breast, which frightened me. I grabbed the weapon from his hand, threw it away, struck him, whether with the back or edge of the hatchet I cannot tell, God knows, when he fell. I went on, not thinking any evil, not knowing that I had caused death to him, for which I am called in question and condemned.

To this version of the affair he has constantly adhered, and when once told by one of his counsel that it was an unlikely story, he replied, "Well, I can't tell why I killed him."

His Spiritual Attendants.

Since the day of his execution was announced he has spent much time with the Bible, and has been attended by Fathers Filan and Bornemann, two Catholic priests of Reading, to both of whom he has expressed perfect resignation, a satisfaction with the verdict, and a willingness to die for the crime. About two weeks since he applied for pen and paper, which were given him. What he has written is not as yet known, but it is believed to be a full confession.

To his counsel, Horace A. Yundt, Esq., he has detailed a

Sketch of His Life,

from which it will be seen that he has led the life of a vagabond and criminal. He knew nothing of his parentage and has always borne the name of John Deal, he not being cognizant until within four weeks that that was not his right name. Within that period a gentleman called upon him and claimed him as his brother, stating that his lawful name was Zachariah E. Snyder. This statement has also been vouched for by a woman who nursed him in his infancy. Upon learning this fact he denounced his parents, whoever they might be, and stated that on them rests the blame of the many criminal acts which he has committed. He lived in Luzerne county until 16 years of age, when he was

Convicted of Horse Stealing

and sentenced to an imprisonment of two years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Upon being again turned upon society he enlisted and served through the war. He then returned to his native county, and, after being home a short time, married a widow with four children. This family he soon deserted, and after a course of dissipation attempted to

Commit a Heinous Offense

upon the person of a lady. For this he was arrested, convicted, and again consigned to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years. His term of imprisonment expired on the 6th of October last, and he was on his way home when he murdered Harlan and attempted what might have resulted in another homicide.

The Motive for the Deed.

It was not shown on the trial what motive had induced him to slaughter Harlan, but it was conjectured that he had made a proposition to Harlan to rob some wealthy gentleman, which the latter not only refused to do, but, on the contrary, had threatened to inform on him. Rather than have this exposure, it is believed, he murdered his companion.

The Gallows.

The gallows to be used is the one on which all the recent murderers in Philadelphia have expiated their offenses, and was erected to-day under the supervision of Philadelphia's celebrated "Jack Ketch." This gentleman has also brought with him the rope from the end of which Snyder's body will dangle to-morrow.

The Prison.

As at Huntingdon, the prison here backs up against a high hill, being situated at the head of Penn street. This mould extends a couple of hundred of feet above the walls, but as the buildings adjoin the hill no view of the execution can be had from that point. No improvised platforms outside the walls will be allowed to be erected by Sheriff Albright, who deserves to be commended for the course he has taken in this respect and with reference to the number to be admitted within the enclosure. MAC.

THE DEADLY DRUG.

Opium and Its Culture—An Important Branch of Industry.

A medical correspondent of the Nashville *American* writes as follows to that paper:—

Having found it impossible to procure a pure article of opium in commerce, even at a very high price ($14 to $16 per pound), and believing it might be cultivated successfully in this climate and soil, we ordered from importers the poppy seed, which we have distributed gratuitously to parties who will take an active interest in its culture and report success. We are giving it a fair trial under our own supervision, and to those who are interested and desire the advantage of our research, we take pleasure in giving the following items:—

This plant is probably a native of some of the warmer parts of Asia, although it is now very generally cultivated throughout the south and middle of Europe, and grown in some places in the United States.

There are several kinds of poppy, but that variety which produces white flowers and white seed is considered best for opium. The seeds of the poppy are very small, and with care in sowing, one or two ounces is sufficient for an acre. The soil should be fine and loose when the seeds are sown. Deep cross plowing, two or three times each way, and thorough harrowing will ensure best results. When the ground is ready lay off in drills three feet apart, and plant from one to two feet in the rows. Cover slightly if at all. Plant in April or May, sooner might be better for this climate. When the seeds are sown the subsequent cultivation consists chiefly in thinning and weeding. Heavy rich manuring is deemed most favorable. Irrigation is practised with marked results. The cultivation should be as thorough as cotton culture and similar in many respects.

The narcotic juice is developed only about flowering time. As soon as the flowers from a sufficient number of poppy heads have fallen, the cultivator, armed with a sharp knife, passes through the field in the morning and wounds all ripe heads by horizontal incisions. During the day the milky juice of the plant oozes out and collects on the capsule. The following morning it is gathered by being scraped off with a dull knife or scoop, and transferred to a plate or saucer, and set away in the shade to dry. After it drys sufficiently it is worked up into a homogeneous mass, rolled into balls, covered with poppy leaves; and then it is ready for use. You can by this process rely on having pure opium, which is very scarce in this country.

Professor Carson, of Philadelphia, who has taken great interest in this subject, several years ago offered $100 in gold for a single pound of pure Turkish opium, if it was found in the country: he was unable to get it. The Doctor has cultivated the poppy and produced his own opium, and writes me that he believes it can be successfully produced in this country.

Professor Joseph Bates, M. D., editor of *The Journal of Materia Medica*, published at New Lebanon, New York, writes me that he has grown his poppy and produced his opium for the past five years, and that all the physicians in New Lebanon have used it and pronounced it purer and far more reliable than any procured in commerce. He also writes that our climate is better suited to its growth than his, and that the enterprise is a noble one and will prove not only remunerative in the highest degree, but beneficial to our people.

There are over 100,000,000 pounds of opium consumed annually in China, and more than 1,000,000 pounds imported to this country every year, with a tariff of $8 per pound. It is estimated that from 50 to 100 pounds can even now be produced to the acre. Its consumption is rapidly increasing. As a medicine opium is invaluable. Pereira says:—"You can find one medicince to take the place of another in every article of the materia medica except the valuable medicine opium, which has no substitute."

A Remarkable Manuscript.

A remarkable manuscript has been found in the Imperial Library of Paris, bearing date May 13, 1665, the authenticity of which is vouched for, and which seems to establish a bitter repugnance on the part of Louis XIV to the dogma of Papal infallibility. The document describes an interview between the grand monarch and the Pope's nuncio, in the course of which his majesty raised his arm, clenched his fist, and threatened still more cogent arguments; the provocation having been an explicit claim put forth by the nuncio to infallibility and superiority over temporal sovereigns in behalf of his master. The pride and personal desires of kings, from Henry VIII down, did more than the enlightenment of their people to sap those lofty pretensions, which even now show such wonderful signs of vitality.

ANECDOTE OF DR. BEECHER.—Professor Stowe tells the story that as he was once walking with Richard H. Dana, Sr., through one of the narrow streets which led to Quincy market, they met Dr. Lyman Beecher rushing up on the other side of the street, with a bundle of what looked like oysters tied up with a silk handkerchief, in one hand, and in the other a lobster, which he held by the back, with all its claws in a state of dangling protrusion. Something had the night before occurred which had pleased him very much, and as soon as he saw them he stopped and began to harangue them across the street, gesturing with prodigious animation alternately with the bundle of oysters and the lobster—with the inevitable result that an amused crowd soon collected. Walking on said Mr. Dana, with a merry laugh:—"I never heard the doctor speak with such *eclat*."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, held this day, May 5, 1870, the following persons were duly elected President and Directors:—

PRESIDENT,
W. H. KEMBLE.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM H. KERN,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
GEORGE J. RICHARDSON
GEORGE J. GROSS,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM BUMM.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM H. TABER was elected Cashier.

W. H. TABER, Cashier.

The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY, May 9, at 411 CHESNUT Street. 5 6 6t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
PITTSBURG, April 30, 1870.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held in the Branch Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburg (corner of PENN and TENTH Streets), on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provisions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company, approved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870.

W. R. SHELBY,
5 2 14t Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 t6 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ N O T I C E.
OFFICE OF OHIO AND OHIO CANAL,
ANNAPOLIS, May 4, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS, on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 t6 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the POWELL TRACT COAL COMPANY will be held in Philadelphia, at No. 615 WALNUT Street, Room No. 7, on SATURDAY, 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania affecting the company, and such other business as may be brought before it. 5 4 wth3t*

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2 stuth 35t

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.

A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD61

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No 215 N. SECOND Street, the following Distillery Apparatus and Appurtenances, viz.:—

One Steam Engine and Boiler, Mash Tubs, Pumps, Meters, etc.

The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue. JAMES N. KERNS,
5 5 10t Deputy Collector First District.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL Business Photographer. No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking Photographs of Country Seats in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 4 29 1m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,

4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE
PURE WHEAT WHISKY,
Distilled from the Grain
BY
T. J. MARTIN & CO.,
KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.;
STORE,
No. 150 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private Hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principles of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities,

and can be relied upon to be strictly as represented having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1·50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st.
PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity, and its pleasant and agreeable flavor, render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, submitted to me for analysis, I find to be *pure*, and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H BRUCKNER,
Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [4 14 thsim

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N. W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 2 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622·27.	Market value, $1,255,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	923,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	3,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·98
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·24
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. F. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·71

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,460
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	23,658
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,300
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brett,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buckley.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 5 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mwf

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
3 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
KIRKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the City Trusts was held yesterday. Mr. James H. Windrum, a graduate of the college, was appointed architect to provide plans and supervise the alterations of dwellings on Chesnut street, above Eleventh, into stores, and also the erection of new buildings on the lot at Sixth and Brown streets. The present physicians at the college were re-elected, and the salary fixed at $600 each per annum. Authority was given to purchase cadet muskets for the military company in the college

Mr. L. E. Lippincott and wife were elected steward and matron of Wills Hospital, in place of Mr. Charles Oat and daughter, resigned.

Henry M. Phillips, Esq., was elected Vice-President, and Mr. H. W. Airey was chosen permanent Secretary of the Board of Trusts. It was ordered that general admission tickets be not received on the 21st of May, the day of the meeting of the alumni. The excursion of the pupils to the Girard coal lands was fixed for Friday next. Some of the members of the board will accompany the boys.

—At a meeting of the Law Academy held last evening the following officers were elected for the session of 1870-71:—

Provost, Hon. George Sharswood; Vice-Provosts, Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, E. Spencer Miller, Richard C. McMurtrie, George Junkin, William Henry Rawle, Clement B. Penrose.

President, Samuel S. Hollingsworth; Vice-President, James L. Ferriere; Treasurer, Charles A. Lagen; Secretary, Harry T. Kingston; Assistant Secretary, H. C. Satterthwaite; Librarian, George Sharswood, Jr.; Recorder, Theodore Barrett.

—A meeting of persons representing this trade was held last evening at the hall, Eighth and Locust streets.

—A mass meeting was held last night at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Celtic Association. Its object was to protest against the "threatened extirpation of the Irish people at home, through the operations of the Gladstone Coercion bill." The meeting was large, and Mr. T. Leslie Riley presided.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 115¼.

—Many outrages and murders by Indians are reported from Arizona.

—A large reduction is to be made in the force of the War Department by the 18th of July.

—Cincinnati police are resolved upon securing a better observance of the Sabbath in that city.

—The Tax bill is to be ready for reporting to-day. It will reduce taxation at least thirty-five millions.

—Fifty thousand dollars are asked by the Superintendent of Coast Survey for the survey of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

—General Butler was again met by Brooks, the objector, when he essayed last evening to introduce his San Domingo resolution in the House.

—In the House yesterday, after the close of our report, the Northern Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and on the question whether it should be read a third time, the yeas were 77 and the nays 92. The bill was finally referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, with amendments offered by twenty-three of the members. Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Decline of American Commerce, reported his bill to revive the navigation interests. Mr. O'Neill introduced a bill, which was referred, repealing the act of 1800, which authorizes Maryland and Georgia to levy a tonnage tax on vessels. The Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. On steel car wheels, the duty was made 3 cents per pound, and on steel blooms for car and locomotive tires wrought to pattern, 2½ cents. On steel carriage, car, locomotive, and other springs, 6 cents. An additional paragraph was inserted, laying a duty of 9 cents per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem on crinoline, corset, or hat steel, commercially known as wire. Another was inserted laying 35 per cent. on sword blades, and 45 per cent. on swords. No amendments were made to the paragraphs relating to platinum, brass, etc. To the paragraph imposing 40 cents a pound on nickel several amendments were offered, but they were rejected, and the House without further action adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Queen Victoria opened the new building of the London University yesterday.

—By the French opposition press the *plebiscitum* vote is regarded as without social, political or religious significance.

—The outbreaks in Paris would appear to have been more serious than at first reported. Many lives were lost in their suppression.

—Paris is in such a state of ferment that the presence of immense bodies of police and troops is necessary to maintain even a semblance of order.

—A desperate revolt was made, on Tuesday, by the convicts in the French prison La Roquette. One keeper was killed and two wounded before it was suppressed.

THE LEAGUE.

A Grand Affair.

Last evening the members of the Union League gave a full dress reception at their building on Broad street. For the occasion the spacious garden in the rear of the hall was transformed into a ball room, giving an apartment 180 feet by 100, enclosed by canvas, and so thoroughly decorated with flags and bunting that even the tent appearance was disguised, and nothing remained but a magnificent room, brilliantly lighted by several hundred gas jets. A full orchestra stationed in the west end of this room discoursed the music

The building of the League was used as reception, dressing, and banqueting rooms, and here the most lavish outlay and good taste were exhibited. Every room, with the vestibules and halls, were almost filled with rare exotics, plants, and flowers, and the several apartments were thus transformed into flower gardens. Outside every attention was given to the comfort and convenience of the guests. A covered way led from the curb to the entrance, and flowers were also used here for decorative purposes. The whole affair was a great success, the guests numbering over a thousand, including Governor Geary and other distinguished gentlemen.

The immense assemblage first began surging into the building about 8 o'clock, and by 10½ o'clock had increased to its height. The various committees, however, had so arranged their plans that no confusion whatever was occasioned by the crowd.

The music began at 8 o'clock and continued till 1. The following was the order of dancing:—

1. Waltz—Carneval Sprueuge.
2. Barbe Bleue (selections).
3. Galop—Wildfeur.
4. Remembrance.
5. Quadrille—Mode, Bilder.
6. Terzetto and finale, Lucrezia Borgia.
7. Waltz—Lebens Pulse.
8. Berry March.
9. Waltz—Rosen ohne Dorne.
10. Quartette from Rigoletto.
11. Galop—Teujours Pret.
12. Bilse Polka.
13. Lancers, 17th.
14. La Perichole (selections).
15. Waltz—Hochzeits, Klange.
16. Galop—Lebens Lust.
17. Schottische—First Love.
18. Waltz—Erinnerung au Paris.
19. Galop—Union League Reception.
20. Cavalier March.
21. Waltz—Wiener Kinder.
22. Song—Ask Me No More.
23. Galop—Ballraketen.
24. Dinorah (selections).
25. Lancers—Germania.
26. Galop—Ohne Zugel und Rugel.
27. Waltz—Tanzmagneten.
28. Robert le Diable (selections).
29. Galop—Uben Berg und Thal.
30. Grussan mein Vaterland March.
31. Waltz—Marien Klaenge.
32. Ernani (selections).
33. Galop—Six-in-hand.

There was no cessation in the music—the moment the dancing music ceased the promenade orchestra began to play. The entire musical portion of the entertainment was under the direction of W. G. Dietrich.

The Moabite Stone.

The following narrative of the original discovery of the Moabite Stone we take from an English paper. The writer, Mr. Keim, is a Prussian clergyman, who has been for many years a missionary at Jerusalem:—

It was on the 19th of August, 1868, that in the course of a journey I undertook to Jebl Ajloon and the Belka, I arrived at Diban (ancient Dibon), about one hour to the north of the Wadi Mojeb (Arnon). For the sake of my friend and protector Zattam, the son of the famous Fendi-l-Faiz, Scheich of the Beni Sachr, who accompanied me, I was received in a most friendly way by a tribe of the Beni-Hamide, encamped near Diban. Carpets and cushions were spread in the tent of the Scheich, and coffee prepared with all the ceremonial of Bedouin etiquette.

Before the operation of preparing and drinking coffee had been terminated, my friend Zattam, who was always most anxious to make my tour as pleasant and interesting as possible, had informed me that there was among the ruins of Diban, scarcely ten minutes from our encampment, a most interesting stone with an ancient inscription on it which no one had ever been able to decipher, which he would take me to see. As sunset was drawing near I was anxious to be off at once, but Zattam was not to be persuaded to get up from his soft couch and leave off smoking his narghilee; while I was burning with a desire to see the inscription, which the Scheich of the Beni-Hamide also described to me as one of the wonders of this region, which no Frank had yet seen, and which he now had offered to show me as a work of honor to his friend Zattam and to me who was travelling under his protection. I, of course, took this for what it was in general meant to be—a Bedouin compliment calculated to bring out a nice bakshish. Still I afterwards ascertained that his assertion as to no European having before me seen the stone was perfectly true; none of the distinguished travellers in those parts had ever seen or heard of it, or they would not have shunned trouble and expense to secure this treasure.

I am sorry to find I was also the last European who had the privilege of seeing this monument of Hebrew antiquity in its perfect state of preservation; and it is for this reason I think the few observations I am able to offer on the subject may be welcome to those who take an interest in this important discovery. When I came to the spot where this precious relic of antiquity was lying on the ground I was delighted at the sight, and at the same time greatly vexed that I did not come earlier, in order to have an opportunity of copying at least a good part of the inscription, which I might then, under the protection of Zattam, have done without the least molestation. I, however, had time enough to examine the stone and its inscription at leisure, and to copy a few words from several lines at random, chiefly with a view, on my return to Jerusalem, to ascertain the language of the inscription, and prevail on some friends of science to obtain either a complete copy of the inscription, or, better, the monument itself.

The stone was lying among the ruins of Diban perfectly free and exposed to view, the inscription uppermost. I got four men to turn it around (it was a basaltic stone, exceedingly heavy) in order to ascertain whether there was no inscription on the other side, and found that it was perfectly smooth and without any inscription or other marks. What time was left me before sunset I now employed in examining, measuring, and making a correct sketch of the stone, besides endeavoring to collect a perfect alphabet from the inscription. What I have I now enclose, and vouch for the perfect correctness of what I give, having taken it down on the spot. The stone is rounded on *both* sides, not only at the upper end, as mentioned by Monsieur Ganneau, who says:—"La forme de la stele etait celle d'un carre long, termine en haut par une partie arrondie, l'angle inferieur de droite etait deja casse depuis fort longtemps." From his sketch also of the stone he admits it not to have been rounded, but square at the bottom; but the fact of this being so cannot but be of importance to him, as it will give him the comfortable assurance that in the lower corner sides there are not as many words of the inscription missing as would be the case if it were square at the bottom, as he was wrongly informed by his authority; for, as in the upper part so also in the lower, in exactly the same way, the lines become smaller by degrees. Possibly in the length of the several lines there may be more letters to supply, as now supposed, as in this respect the information received by M. Ganneau is not quite correct. He says of the stone:—"D'apres les estampages elle aurait eu 1 metre de hauteur et 0·60 centimetres de largeur avec une epasseur egale."

According to my correct measurement on the spot, the stone had—

1 metre 13 centimetres in height,
" 70 centimetres in breadth, and
" 35 centimetres in thickness,

and, according to my calculation, had thirty-four lines; for the two or three upper lines were very mech obliterated. The stone itself was in a *most perfect state of preservation*—not one single piece being broken off, and it was only from great age and exposure to the rain and sun that certain parts, especially the upper and lower lines, had somewhat suffered.

On my return to Jerusalem I showed my sketch and parts of the inscription to Dr. Petermann, of Berlin, who I knew took great interest in archæological researches, and he was delighted at the information, and immediately took the necessary steps to acquire the Moabite monument for the Berlin Museum. A young clever Arab at Salt was entrusted with the business of transacting the matter with the Bedouins at Diban, but the difficulties he met and the greediness of the Arabs put an insuperable obstacle in his way. The services of another native were subsequently engaged, but also without success. The matter, being thus necessarily entrusted to the hands of natives, of course then ceased to be a secret, and other parties also heard of it and exerted themselves with laudable zeal and energy to obtain, if not the stone itself, at least a copy of it; and one cannot too highly praise the zeal, energy, and tact of M. Ganneau and Captain Warren, who have through their exertions preserved to the learned world parts at least of this most valuable monument of Hebrew antiquity, and who I sincerely trust will ultimately succeed in obtaining and deciphering the whole inscription.

Scheich Zattam has since informed me that he had in his possession a small idol made of brass with similar characters upon it, which I have, however, lately been informed was sent to Nablous, and sold there. Whether this is true or not I know not. But most assuredly a scientific expedition to Moab is a great desideratum, and could not but greatly enrich our knowledge of Hebrew archæology.

I have to add that among the letters I copied from the Moabite inscription I see several letters which are not found in the parts published by M. Ganneau and Captain Warren. Probably these letters are of rare occurrence, and found on pieces not secured. I have not thought it necessary to give you my entire alphabet, but only those letters I missed in the inscription published by the gentlemen referred to. F. A. KLEIN.

JERUSALEM, March 23, 1870.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·46	MOON SETS	3·28
SUN SETS	7·07	HIGH WATER	11·46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	April 23
Bellona	London	New York	April 23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	April 29
Hansa	Havre	New York	April 30
City of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	April 30
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York	April 30

FOR EUROPE.

Ocean Queen	New York	Stettin	May 12
Hermann	New York	Bremen	May 12
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	May 14
Australia	New York	Glasgow	May 14
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	May 14
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 14
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	May 14
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	May 17
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Hansa	New York	Bremen	May 19
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Bellona	New York	London	May 21
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	May 21
Donau	New York	Bremen	May 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 28
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 28
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 31

EASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 12
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	May 12
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	May 13
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	May 14

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Zodiac, Hines, New Orleans, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. bark India, Lepschinsky, Elsinore for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Shannon, Sawyer, Salem, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Brig Ocean Belle, Dizer, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Stampede, Stratton, Charlestown, Mass., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Norw. bark Harmanos, Hauff, 8 days from Alexandria, Va., in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Ernestine, Knight, 9 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to Warren & Gregg. 10th inst., at 1 o'clock A. M., off Cape Henlopen, was spoken by schooner Henry P. Simmons, of Philadelphia, bound to New York, requiring assistance to rescue the captain, who was insane, and had jumped overboard; sent our boat to her assistance, and succeeded in rescuing him in a very exhausted condition: the H. P. S. would proceed to Morris river.
April 24, while lying at Matanzas, Edward F. Burdlong, steward, died of consumption.
Brig Jennie Morton, Gamage, 9 days from Matanzas, with sugar to Dallett & Son—vessel to Souder & Adams.
Brig Mary E. Pennell, Eaton, 17 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Poinsett, Anderson, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr S. Castner, Jr., Robinson, 8 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, from James river, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

BELOW.

Brigs Mattano and B. Inginac, from Trinidad; schrs Hattie E. Sampson and H. B. McCauley, from Cardenas, and Palos, from Calbarien.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 11.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 11.—The following barges left in tow last night, eastward:—John Hawkins, F. Wellington, Great North, Major O'Rielly, Estelle, Board of Trade, J. J. Munger, Ella Saylor, Melissa, and F. H. Parks, all with coal for New York.

The following barges leave to-night:—Fannie Goddard, F. McWilliams, C. H. Gage, Flour City, D. W. C. Stephens, Robert Adams, Goodwill, Indianola, and W. Heister, all with coal for New York.

Sairy Gamp and Betsy Baker, with coal for Bridgeton. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Progress, Simons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Antwerp 30th ult.

Ship John Ellis, Delap, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 27th ult.

Steamship James S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 9th inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 10th instant.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 10th instant.

Bark Attilla, Falck, hence, at Dunkirk 28th ult.

Bark Uriel, Sieboldt, hence, at Brouwershaven 28th ult., and proceeded for Helvoet.

Bark Rhea, Buckholtz, hence, at Stettin 26th ult.

Bark Vivid, Hartz, from London for Philadelphia, was off Deal 29th ult.

Bark Aladdin, Eversen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardiff 28th ult.

Bark Margaretha, Rickeles, hence, at Hamburg 26th ult.

Bark Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 3d inst.

Bark Acadia, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gothenburg 23d ult.

Brig Estella, Robinson, hence, at Rio Janeiro 1st ultimo.

Brig Somerset, McBride, hence, at Hamburg 30th ultimo.

Brig Zavalla, Williams, for Philadelphia, was at Mobile 7th inst.

Brig Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, was spoken 27th ult. lat. 51, long. 15.

Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, from Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schr Clyde cleared at Richmond, Me., prior to 9th inst., for Philadelphia.

Schr Chattanooga, Black, cleared at Portland 10th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, sailed from Providence 9th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, hence for Boston, at Stonington 8th inst. and sailed again next day.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 9th inst.

Schr William and James, Outten, sailed from Richmond 9th inst. for Philadelphia via lower James River.

Schrs S. M. P. Tasker, Allen, and D. S. Mershon, Ayres, hence for Boston; and Ellen Perkins, Perkins, hence for Rockport, Mass., at Holmes' Hole P. M. 7th inst.

Schrs M. H. Westcott, for Greenport; Challenge, Conners, for Newburyport; and Goddess, Kennedy, for Lynn, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 10th inst. Also passed, schr Susan Scranton, Henry, from Newcastle, Del., for New Haven.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 4 12 3m PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches AMERICAN AND IMPORTED, Of the most celebrated makers. FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES In 14 and 18 karat. DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, $12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much. CHAINS AND JEWELRY. Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D. Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

JAMES GERARD & CO., No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS) 2 28 mwf§ NEW YORK.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street 3 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 36 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS. MARBLE CLOCKS. BRONZE CLOCKS. COUCOU CLOCKS. VIENNA REGULATORS. AMERICAN LOCKS G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOW-EST PRICES IN THE CITY. N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 20 1mrp No. 224 DOCK STREET. WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER, The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $10. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 28 1mrp D. M. TOWNSEND, No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK are now receiving freight at 5 cents per 100 pounds, 2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option. INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents. The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES. QUEEN STREET WHARF. The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 8 A. M. The ACHILLES will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on SATURDAY, May 7. The WYOMING will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 14, at 8 A. M. The CENTIPEDE will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 14. The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 20, at 6 A. M. Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West. BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 4 28§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing on THURSDAY of each week:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons.

The Steamship J. W. EVERMAN will leave PIER No. 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY next, May 12, at 4 P. M., punctually.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

Through bills of lading given to all points in the South, Southwest, and Florida ports.

For freight or passage apply to SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 2 DOCK Street, Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES. WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

	Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.	Payable in Gold.	STEERAGE.	Payable in Currency.
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$33
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 6 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street. RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight HANDLED BUTTONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates. Freight received daily. State Room accommodations for passengers. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE, First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS, (Including railway tickets, furnished on board), First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON. THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental Mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen for the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, 1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual. THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission. Freights received at low rates. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents, No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue. JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M. The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions. Freights taken on accommodating terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 3§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES. HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 5 6 4w

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"THE EVENT." GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MR. JOHN TOY. To be given him by his friends and fellow-citizens, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 13. When the following distinguished Artistes and friends of the Beneficiary, MRS. SUSAN GALTON KELLEHER, MISS BLANCHE GALTON, CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq., MR. ALF. KELLEHER, MR. THOMAS WHIFFIN, MR. ROBERT CRAIG and MR. F. F. MACKAY, (by permission of Mrs. John Drew), B. F. DUANE, N. T. K., SIG. BLITZ, PROF. WYMAN, PROF. LUBIN, PROF. THEO. BLITZ, THOS. A'BECKETT, JR., appear. Tickets can be procured at the Assembly Buildings; Turner Hamilton's, No. 106 S. Tenth street; P. E. Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 181 S. Seventh street; and Covert's Bookstand, Continental Hotel. 5 10 tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BEDFORD STREET MISSION. CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870. THE BOYS' CHOIR, Assisted by Mrs. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER, Director..... JAMES PEARCE Organist St. Mark's Church. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at W. H. Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; J. L. Bispham's, No. 710 South Second street; W. C. Bakes, No. 1109 Arch street; A. R. Horton, Twentieth and Green streets; Joseph Parker, Germantown, and the principal stores. 4 30 10t

FOYER OF ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CARL WOLFSOHN'S CONCERT, [5 10 4t* SATURDAY EVENING, May 14th, 1870. Programmes and full particulars at the music stores.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MRS. JAMES A. OATES' BURLESQUE COMPANY THURSDAY EVENING, May 12. The beautiful operetta PET OF THE PETTICOATS. FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. FRIDAY EVENING, May 13. BENEFIT OF MRS. JAS. A. OATES. DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. JOHN STETSON.....Lessee and Manager JAMES PILGRIM.....Acting and Stage Manager GRAND OPENING NIGHT of the Great Company from the ADELPHI THEATRE, BOSTON, MONDAY EVENING, May 16, and every Night, and Saturday Matinee. EMINENT STA

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1870.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

CONSIDERABLE attention is still devoted in Congress to propositions for the revival of American commerce. An able speech on this subject was delivered in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Lynch, chairman of the select committee which has charge of this subject, and it is said that he will soon report a bill that will put in a practical shape a comprehensive scheme for rehabilitating our depressed shipping interests. Nothing can be plainer than that this general subject is eminently worthy of profound and liberal consideration. However much other vigorous nations may differ about protective and free-trade theories as applied to the ordinary forms of domestic industry, they all agree in assisting their foreign steamship lines. An obvious necessity for this policy arises from the direct and unavoidable foreign competition by which these enterprises are confronted. Practical experience has shown the folly of American steamship lines, unsupported by Government aid, attempting to compete with British vessels which are not only constructed of cheaper material, by cheaper labor, but also sustained by large appropriations from the British treasury. In former times our shipping interests were the pride and glory of the country. The war of 1812 was waged mainly for their protection, and the last war was used by jealous British ship-owners as a pretext for hastening their destruction. And now, after all the triumphs and trials of the past, the American people are compelled to choose between a humiliating acknowledgment of British supremacy on the ocean and a resolve to continue the old conflict under new conditions that cannot fail to restore American prestige and to secure to our citizens a fair share of the profits of the foreign commerce of the country. It has been proposed to incorporate four steamship companies and to establish six steamship lines, one of which is to ply between Philadelphia and Baltimore and Southampton and Bremen, sailing each alternate week, and if this project is approved by Congress, with the understanding that contracts for the transportation of the United States mails and other aid in the shape of subsidies or drawbacks on the cost of materials shall be granted, it is probable that the loss of tonnage and position incurred during the Rebellion will be regained in less than five years. The expense to the nation will not exceed $4,000,000 per annum, and as ten times that sum is often lavished upon the navy without any substantial service being rendered to the country, it will be infinitely more advantageous to make the proposed appropriation than to continue building ships which rot in the docks before they are completed, and to pay enormous salaries to officers on the retired list who have never rendered important service. Enough money has already been wasted in naval experiments and extravagancies to endow the United States with a much finer and larger fleet of steamships than any other nation now possesses, and if Congress does not soon devote a portion of this misspent money to the revival of the drooping shipping interests, we will be reduced to the absurd position of spending on the navy a larger sum than the whole annual profit derived from American ships.

THE UNION LEAGUE BALL.

THE grand ball at the Union League Club House last evening was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever given in this city. Although it was a celebration of the fifth anniversary of the occupation of the present building, it was considered by the members in the light of a grand house warming, as it was the first purely social entertainment ever given by the Club. Such a grand ball had been contemplated at the opening of the elegant structure on Broad street, but the assassination of President Lincoln put a stop to the preparations for the festivities, and until the present time various reasons have interfered to prevent such a social reunion as that of last night. The Union League represents the wealth, culture, and patriotism of Philadelphia, and its eminent services during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion were such as cannot readily be forgotten. Not only did it labor zealously in raising, equipping and sending to the field large bodies of troops when the Union armies were most in need of reinforcements, but in innumerable ways it advanced the Union cause, and by its eminent services won the most cordial esteem of those statesmen and officers of the army and navy who were prominently engaged in the great work of suppressing the Rebellion. Both during the war and since its conclusion the Union League has used its influence at all times in advancing Union sentiments, in denouncing treason and its aiders and abettors, and in upholding those who uphold the national cause. In politics it has represented the intelligence of Philadelphia, and the beneficial influence that it has exerted can scarcely be estimated.

The Union League, however, is a social as well as a political organization, and the elegant entertainment of last evening was for the purpose of carrying out one of the ideas of its foundation. As was to be expected, the decorations of the building, the arrangements for the comfort of the guests, and all the appointments of the ball, were as perfect as possible and in the best taste. The company was large, and besides the Governor of the State, and a number of prominent officers of the army and navy, it represented the best Philadelphia society. It was such a gathering as is seldom seen, and we can say no more in commendation than that the whole affair was a credit to the League and an occasion of perfect enjoyment to the guests who were in attendance. It was what a ball at the Union League House could scarcely help being, a grand success in all particulars.

THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY IN DELAWARE.

THERE is still some hope for the "White Man's party" in Delaware, for, notwithstanding the grand fizzle of a few days ago, Saulsbury and his friends are doing their level best to preserve the State from the control of the negroes, and to maintain in all their integrity the time-honored institutions of Delaware, the whipping-post and pillory. On Tuesday there was a Democratic county meeting held at Dover, at which Charles Brown (formerly of Philadelphia) and Eli Saulsbury urged the importance of the "white man's" movement; but there does not appear to have been any great amount of enthusiasm on the subject, although there is no telling what may happen if the "white men" persevere. Eli, who appears to look after the home interests of the Saulsbury family, while his distinguished brother represents the intelligence of Delaware in the Senate of the United States, pronounced the fifteenth amendment a fraud, but advised submission to it at present. It is in the highest degree gratifying for us to learn that the Saulsburys do not intend to inaugurate a rebellion just now, at any rate, on account of the fifteenth amendment, and it is not to be doubted that Eli's advice will be strictly followed by the unterrified Democracy of Delaware. For giving this advice, however, the citizens of Philadelphia ought to be particularly grateful to Eli, for in case Delaware should take up arms this city would certainly be the first object of attack, and we can well imagine the panic that would ensue if the bold warriors of the "forest" of Delaware were to march against us. Instead of going to war, however, the "foresters" propose to expend their energies on the organization of a "white man's" party, and as this will give them ample employment for the balance of their natural lives, we have comparatively little to fear from them. We therefore wish the "white man's" party in Delaware well, and we only hope that the negro vote at the next election will not crush it out so effectually that it will never more be heard of, for it will never do any harm to any one, and it will afford a vast amount of innocent amusement to a number of individuals who have no other means of entertainment.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

THE old proverb that "Paris is France" has an especially disastrous significance for Napoleon at this moment. His huge majority in the provinces affords but a partial recompense for the unpopularity of his projects and his dynasty in the great metropolis which has wrought so many radical political changes without waiting or caring for the decision of the provincial districts. The riots which have followed the announcement of the vote show that it has had a mighty influence in emboldening the uncompromising enemies of Napoleonic rule. They would not have risked their lives in fomenting conspiracies and in erecting and stubbornly defending barricades if they had not been buoyed up by a strong hope that their Parisian majority would sustain any successful revolution, and that a Parisian movement would ensure the endorsement of France. The police and the soldiers may repress the demonstration, but it proves so clearly that force rather than public sentiment and popular approval maintain the existing throne at the very centre of French power, that Napoleon has little cause to congratulate himself upon the result of his last experiment. His moral position would have been infinitely stronger if he had gained an accession of one hundred thousand votes in Paris by a loss of a million votes in the provinces. If he fails to conciliate the populace immediately surrounding his palace, all his successes in other quarters will scarcely secure the perpetuation of his dynasty.

THE FINE ARTS.

Art Exhibitions.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* makes the extraordinary statement that "for some time past the little faction of admirers, friends, and partisans of the artist Edward Moran has been attacking the directors of the Academy of Fine Arts, through the columns of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH and the *Bulletin*, for not having a regular spring exhibition." The *Bulletin*, we presume, is able to take care of itself, but so far as this paper is concerned we have only to say that there is not one word of truth in the above allegation. Neither Mr. Moran, his friends, admirers, nor partisans have ever had any influence whatever in shaping the criticisms of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH on questions of art. This is not the first time that this charge has either been expressly made or covertly insinuated, and it is based entirely upon the two facts that Mr. Moran has a quarrel with the Academy, and that we have criticised with some severity the policy and performances of that institution. We say now, as we have said repeatedly before, that Mr. Moran did a very foolish action when he cut his pictures out of their frames a few seasons ago because they were not hung to suit him. But this deed, however unfavorable may be the position in which it placed the artist personally, had at least one good effect, inasmuch as it brought a long standing quarrel between the Academy and the artists to a climax, and demonstrated to the public in the plainest possible manner what one of the main grievances of the artists really was. So far as Mr. Moran and his pictures are concerned, we deal with him as we do with everybody else, fairly and impartially, neither praising him more than we think he deserves nor refraining from censure when censure is merited, and nothing that has ever appeared in our columns can be produced to prove the contrary.

If we have at any time done injustice to the Directors of the Academy of Fine Arts, we are willing to give them all the opportunities they may desire to set themselves right before the public. It will place them in a better position to answer our criticisms than it will to circulate rumors that those criticisms are of no moment because they are inspired by a faction of artists. If we are in the wrong, it is certainly possible to prove the fact, and if what we have said derogatory to the management of the Academy is correct it will stand, whether Mr. Moran had anything to do with it or not. The fact of the matter is that the Board of Directors of the Academy of Fine Arts is now, as it has been in the past, composed of a highly respectable coterie of gentlemen, who, on many accounts, are entitled to the cordial esteem of their fellow-citizens. These gentlemen are engaged in various mercantile operations, and in their several lines of business have done much to advance the prosperity of the city; but as managers of an art school they have undertaken to do something that they know nothing about, and the consequence is that they have achieved little except failure. The Academy of Fine Arts is with them a mere plaything to amuse their leisure moments, and no effort ever has been made to create an art school that would do credit to the city, or in any way to really advance the interests of American art. On the contrary, until within the past two seasons no instructor was ever provided for the classes, and the artists of Philadelphia have not only been practically excluded from all control of the institution, but they have been snubbed on every possible occasion.

So far as the determination not to hold an exhibition this spring is concerned, we only repeat the opinion expressed when the announcement was first made, that it was wise policy. The reason given by the directors was the uncertainty of keeping possession of the present Academy property; but the real reason was that it was found that a sufficient number of pictures, and especially American pictures, could not be procured, so it was deemed preferable, in view of the badness of the exhibition last spring, not to risk another failure. The eyes of the public have been partially opened at least, and an annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts that will be chiefly distinguished by the absence of the best works of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia painters would not be judicious.

The correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph*, to whom we have referred, supplies us with the information that, in lieu of the regular spring exhibition, the directors of the Academy of Fine Arts have in prospect a series of exhibitions of private collections, and that the first of these has now been arranged, and will open on the 16th inst. at the residence of Joseph Harrison, Esq., in Rittenhouse Square, which will include Mr. Harrison's own collections, with works from the galleries of James L. Claghorn, Esq., and other gentlemen. Such an exhibition as this will be very interesting, and, so far as merit goes, it will probably average higher than any collection that the Academy could get together under the most favorable auspices. It will not be, however, in any respect, a proper substitute for the Academy exhibition, which ought to be mainly a representation of the progress of American, and especially of Philadelphian, art. Messrs. Harrison, Claghorn, and all other contributors to the proposed exhibition will be doing a service by throwing open their private collections to the public, but the artists who are executing new works all the time ought also to have some opportunity to make a display of their works, and under proper management the annual exhibition of the Academy would give them this opportunity. As matters now are, however, most of our best artists find it to their interest to withhold their works altogether, and arrange for putting them before the public as best they can. The bad effect of this practice is that the public is not able to view the performances of the year collectively, and is thus deprived of an important means of estimating what advances have been made. It is now, we believe, a settled thing that we are to have a new Academy building, and we hope that with it there will be a new system of management, for if the old-fogy policy that has ruled the institution in the past is to continue in the future, no change of location or enlargement of quarters will ever enable the Academy of Fine Arts to be anything else than a mere burlesque of a school of art.

POLITICAL.

☞ THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH WARD FAVORABLE TO THE NOMINATION OF JOHN PRICE WETHERILL FOR CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT, WILL MEET AT THE HALL, S. W. corner of WALNUT and BROAD Streets, On THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870, at eight o'clock.
Voters of the district are invited to attend. 5 11 2t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES will be held at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING, Southwest corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, 1870, at 8 o'clock, to elect an Executive Committee to serve the ensuing year.
All active members of the organization are invited to participate.
By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY C. HAWKINS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, May 10, 1870. 1t

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870.
GEN. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. 5 7 6t

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870.
F. T. WALTON,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ FINEST R.-M. CLOTHING.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
FINEST CUSTOM WORK.
Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.
FINEST BOYS' SUITS.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
FINEST FURNISHING GOODS.
Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.
FINEST TOILET ARTICLES.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
FINEST R.-M. CLOTHING.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst at 8 o'clock. 5 12 12t

☞ THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS having been injured by the recent storm, the Exhibition of the Life-sized Painting of SHERIDAN'S RIDE is postponed for a few days. 5 10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms, 100 PIANOS, new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month. J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.' and other PIANOS ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS world-renowned, ONLY AT GOULD'S. 5 5 thstu 2mrp

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

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(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.) (4 15tf4p

☞ OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., on account of the dividends to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 23d inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 14th and reopened on the 23d inst.
5 12 ths 4t W. L. GILROY, Treasurer.

☞ C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

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Bring the Boy to the Great Brown Hall.

We can please his fancy.
We can fit him out in the most complete style.
We can suit him according to his father's purse.

SAILOR SUITS — For the lads who go out of town
HARVARD SUITS — For the studious young men.
OXFORD SUITS — To go rowing in.
BISMARCK SUITS — For the happy little boys.
PEABODY SUITS — For all the boys.

There is no boy in town or in the country that we cannot fit with a suit.
All the boys will be HAPPIER, WISER, BETTER, MORE PROSPEROUS
When handsomely fitted out with suits of the celebrated ROCKHILL & WILSON make of Clothes.

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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 3mrp

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Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks, of the best makes only, from $1 50 to $5.
Black Alpacas, 37½ to 75 cents; Glossy Mohairs, 62½c. to $1 25; Australian Crapes, 50 to 75 cents; Mohair Tamises or French Alpacas, 62½c. to $1.
Black Ground and White Ground English and French Lawns, Jacenets and Organdies, 25 to 50 cents; Plain Black Lawns, Organdies and French Jaconets.
Black Thibet, Hernani, Crape Maretz, and Barege Square Shawls; Hernani Points.
Second Mourning Dress Goods and Grey Mixed Poplins, from 18¾ cents to $1 25; yard-wide Black and White English Chintzes.
Black English Bombazines; Black Silk Challies; All-wool Mousselines, Tamises, Batistes, Parisiennes, etc.
Bick English Crapes and Crape Veils; Jouvin's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves; silk Gloves; Ribbons; Parasols and Sun Umbrellas; Ruffled Skirts.
And all other Goods requisite for Mourning attire.

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.
A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panoramas just received. 11 10 rp

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THE KING WASHER.
All who see it think it good.
All who use it say 'tis good.
It works easily, does good work, and you can do your washing in
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WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE or silent, in a Jobbing House in this city. To one who can control from fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars, a good opportunity is offered. Address S. ., this office. 5 11 3t*

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EDWIN HALL & CO.,
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We recommend the above for color as well as quality.

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A CASE OF RICH LUSTRE MOTTLED MOHAIR POPLINS, at 31 CENTS PER YARD.
The best Goods for the money offered this season.
JAPANESE POPLINS, 31 cents.
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A great variety of DRESS GOODS at 31c. per yard.
Call and see them.

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DOUBLE WIDTH CORDED POPLINS, 25 cents.
DOUBLE WIDTH ALPACAS, 25 cents.
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FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE Central Railroad of Iowa, At 95, Free from Tax.
The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all.
The recent advance in Governments offers a large inducement to investors to make an immediate exchange for these Bonds.
Pamphlets, Maps, and full information may be had of the Company's advertised agents.
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After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.
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ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
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New York. Paris. [31

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This delightful dish served to perfection at the "BUENA VISTA HOTEL," GLOUCESTER POINT.
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Are pleased to call the attention of families to the following articles which in quality, cannot be excelled:
BUTLER'S HEAD RICE.
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These are all selected with care, and can be offered with the strongest guarantee for their purity and quality.
EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, made strictly from the best quality of Southern White Wheat, and as fine as any in this country.
To families about removing to the country, we offer a large stock of Fancy Groceries from which to select their supplies. Their orders will be carefully packed and delivered free of charge to any of the depots in the city. All goods warranted and sold in the unbroken package at the lowest wholesale price.
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WARRANTED GENUINE OLD Government Java Coffee
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
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LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
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WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET.
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OPENING NIGHT.
THE BILLIARD SALOON,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
WILL OPEN THIS EVENING, WITH NEW TABLES.
Mr. Dion, Mr. Phelan, and other celebrated players will be present. 11 4p

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ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—PLANS and specifications for the construction of a POLICE STATION HOUSE, to be erected upon the site of the present Station House in the Fifth Police District, on Fifteenth street, above Locust street, in the city of Philadelphia, are hereby requested and invited from some competent architects, to be submitted to the Committee on Police of Councils on or before MONDAY, May 23, 1870.

The several plans and specifications will be duly considered by said committee, and if any one of the number shall be selected and adopted by the said committee, and approved by Councils, it will be paid for, but for those not selected no compensation is to be given.

Any information as to dimensions or particulars will be furnished upon application to ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police, at the office of the Mayor.

Such plans and specifications may be left with, or mailed to, the undersigned at his office, No. 219 DOCK Street.

HENRY HUHN,
Chairman Committee on Police.
Philadelphia, May 12, 1870. 5 12 thstu

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1870.

"Not Guilty."

I have postponed saying anything about the McFarland trial simply because this correspondence is supposed to deal with issues that are not so immediate and profound as those which usurp the telegraphic wires, and lay before readers at Philadelphia breakfast tables the sum and substance of every important event occurring the day previous in New York. The McFarland trial was a question of this nature, and its principal developments have been known in the Quaker City almost at the identical moment that they became familiar to Gotham.

Not pretending to possess those attributes of Argus and Briareus which enable the ubiquitous reporter to watch the flush upon the city's face, and apply his skilled touch to the metropolitan pulse, I will not attempt to describe what, in newspaper parlance, is called "the feeling in the city." Not enjoying the inestimable advantage of sitting down to more than one breakfast table upon one and the same morning, I am quite unable to give a synopsis of the matutinal gossip over the termination of a most unhappy trial. If there is anything for which I feel particularly grateful, it is that, although a correspondent, my duties did not require me to fill a daily column with the untruths, calumnies, and gossip which floated around this tragic mockery. And if there is anything particularly refreshing in the mortal pilgrimage of a vale like Gotham, it is the possibility of occasionally meeting with a man or woman who knows nothing about the proceedings, has never read a line of the reports, don't know whether it was McFarland, or Richardson, or Recorder Hackett that was shot, and believes that Horace Greeley is a saint in short pants and a white coat. It is like sucking sweet cold milk through a straw to have the questions and ignorances of these delicious *ingenus* blow over you—and some such there are even in this parched desert. Thank Heaven! we have a new table topic, or at least we have lost this old one. You drank Mrs. McFarland with your coffee in the morning, and you swallowed "angel Percy" with your *demi-tasse* at 6 P. M. Of course, it is inevitable that these things should be. People *will* talk—and what a set of duffers they would be if they couldn't! All I say is—and I think there are many who will agree with me—how blessed is a change now and then! One does get tired of eating murder with his meat, and assassination with his mustard, and adultery spread on thick with his daily bread; and we have had these delicacies now every day for the last three months, quite sufficient to make us truly thankful and a little over. The subject, profoundly painful as it is, is one which human judgment cannot do justice to, and I am convinced that the only course for candid men and women to adopt is to carry the charities of criticism to their utmost verge.

Mrs. Jarley's Wax-Works.

This new entertainment has been taken to the arms of New York fashion, and received a sincere and tender hug. No wonder. It won its first successes amid the blaze and glare of Washington aristocracy, was warmed into strength there under shelter of the very wings of the White House, and having received the benediction of the *elite* of one city, is on a sort of fashionable starring tour throughout the Union. The exhibition, as many readers are aware, consists of the representation, by living personages (the more stylish and fashionable the better) of the historical heroes and heroines who figured in the wax-works collection of that immortal show-woman, Jarley by name, who figures in "The Old Curiosity Shop." This idea, which originated in the brain of a Washington belle, was a most bright one, and the fair inventrix was worthy to be the wife of Bean Brummell's self. Your pink of fashion being got together, one of them personates "Mrs. Jarley" curtseying in customers, and among the others the various historical and biographical *roles* are apportioned. The dresses are presumed to be strictly in accordance with the times represented, and as "Mrs. Jarley" waves her wand in the direction of any individual, that individual mechanically imitates the action in which he was supposed to be engaged at the moment desired to be illustrated by the artist in wax. Of course, there is much more humor in this than in many of the *tableaux vivants*, because all the wax-work *dramatis personæ* are rendered almost equally ridiculous.

At their Old Tricks.

The men caught it very fearfully last night. Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, and some others of the strong-minded weaker sex met together and denounced man—and quoted scripture to prove their doctrine, just as every one else does! Miss Cozzens was extremely desolating in her sarcasm. There were men in the house who writhed—actually grew red in the face to prevent their laughing out—when she said she had found man's sphere, and quoted the passage, "I will wipe Jerusalem *as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down*," to prove it. I think one of the most edifying spectacles in the world is to see an elegantly-rigged young woman of the period, perfect in style from boots to chignon, and with as much knowledge of life as a guileless female hobbadehoy can be supposed to have, stand up in public and assign man his sphere. The cheek of the thing is delicious. So is the young woman.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening the grand choral and orchestral concert in aid of the Bedford Street Mission will be given. The entertainment will be one well worthy of patronage for its own sake, and if a large sum of money can be raised by it a most worthy object will be promoted. We hope that the house will be crowded.

MR. JOHN TOY, the esteemed manager of the Assembly Buildings, will have a grand complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music tomorrow evening. A large number of favorite artists have volunteered their services, and an extraordinary programme of attractions will be presented. The tickets for this entertainment are rapidly being bought up, and those who wish to secure seats should do so at once.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedietta of *The Pet of the Petticoats*, with Mrs. Oates as "Paul," will be given this evening, to be followed by *The Fair One with the Blonde Wig*.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Oates will have a farewell benefit.

On Monday next the variety company from the Adelphi Theatre, under the management of Mr. James Pilgrim, will commence an engagement.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Emerald Ring* and the farce of *The Rough Diamond* will be performed this evening.

To-morrow Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will have a joint farewell benefit, when an attractive bill will be presented.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Joseph K. Emmett will personate "Fritz" this evening.

To-morrow evening Mr. Emmett will have a benefit.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE MacEvoy's "Hibernicon," with all its features of interest, will be exhibited this evening. This entertainment has achieved an immense success, and we commend it to those who wish to pass a pleasant evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening for the benefit of Welcome Lodge, No. 66, K. of P.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, with its interesting collection of curiosities, is now open at No. 1305 Chesnut street.

MR. CARL WOLFSOHN will give a concert on Saturday evening at the Foyer of the Academy of Music, which will combine many of the most interesting features of his matinees of the past season.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee performance at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
A full assortment, unequalled in style, fit, and general completeness by any stock of Ready-made Garments in Philadelphia, now on hand. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

ALL HAIL—
On Sunday last, 'bout half past two,
The gathering clouds of sombre hue
Were flying past with quickened pace,
As if contending in a race.
Loud peals of thunder burst; anon,
The lightning flashed: and then the storm
Burst in its fury o'er the land,
Bringing destruction, death, on every hand.
The frozen rain-drops, from the skies
Fell to earth, of prodigious size,
And man and beast in terror fled,
While many in their fear fell dead.
The bravest of the brave aghast
Stood, while the storm went howling past,
And viewed the havoc far and wide
From temporary shelter tried.
The storm exhausted, again the sun
The ruins sheds its light upon,
And there in safety, as before,
Stood STOKES' FAMOUS CLOTHING STORE:
There people flock and take away
The best made Clothing of the day;
The number you have heard before,
IN CHESNUT STREET, EIGHT-TWENTY-FOUR.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston, and by druggists generally.

MOTHS! MOTHS! MOTHS!—Protect your Furs, Woollens, and Carpets from Moths with Carbolated Cedar: it is sure death to Moths. Camphor will not kill Moths. Sold in cans at 50 cents and $1 each. A $1 can will preserve the clothing of a large family.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

FOR UPWARDS OF THIRTY YEARS MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.
In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

RADICAL REFORM.—The old mode of changing grey hair to a color more or less natural is eternally abolished. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, imparts to the bleached fibres the very shade that has been bleached out of them by time or sickness, and is clear and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

MORE FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S — New Buildings, though so greatly enlarged, are still thronged daily.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S — New customers are delighted with the treatment they receive at Oak Hall.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S — New scale of prices adopted since the opening of the new buildings satisfies everybody.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S — New sales are enormous, last Saturday's being the largest ever made.

WHAT OF IT?

First. Of all the Clothing Houses in Philadelphia, not one is half so popular as — OAK HALL.

Second. Of all prices charged for ready made Clothing, none are so low as those of — OAK HALL.

Third. Of all well-dressed men of Philadelphia, they are the best dressed who buy their clothes at — OAK HALL.

Fourth. Of all the efforts ever made to please the people, the greatest and most successful are being made now at — OAK HALL.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

CATHERWOOD.—On the evening of the 8th instant, of consumption, SAMUEL B. CATHERWOOD, in the 41st year of his age.
His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1409 Walnut street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

EWING.—On the morning of the 11th instant, ROBERT EWING, aged 66 years.

FOSTER.—On the 10th instant, GEORGINE V., wife of Albert Foster, and daughter of the late John Murphy, in her 21st year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 2122 Vine street, on Friday, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HARRIS.—On the 12th instant, JOHN W. HARRIS, in the 50th year of his age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

THOMPSON.—On the morning of the 12th of May, ELLEN, wife of Benjamin P. Thompson, and oldest daughter of Price I. and Margaret R. Patton.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 818 N. Fifth street, above Brown, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Organized 1850. *Income* 1869, $1,187,186 44
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
Hon. James Pollock, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, Director of U. S. Mint.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad, 238 S. Third street.
George Nugent, Gentleman, residence, Germantown.
Albert C. Roberts, Ex-President Fourth Nat. Bank.
Philip B. Mingle, Seed Merchant, 103 Market street.
Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, U. S. Senator.
Isaac Hazlehurst, Attorney at Law, 508 Walnut street.
L. M. Whilldin, Merchant, 20 and 22 South Front street.
Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, 748 South Fourth street.
George W. Hill, Ex-President Seventh Nat. Bank.
James L. Claghorn, President Commercial Nat. Bank.
John Wanamaker, Oak Hall Clothing House, 818 and 820 Chesnut street.
THE AMERICAN issues policies on all desirable plans at low rates, and for security and promptness in writing losses is unsurpassed by any Company in the United States.
S. E. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
Reliable men wanted as Agents. 4 9 16 23 tuths10trp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 15 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD.
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.
We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTED AUGUST, 1866. IMPROVED March, 1869. Carpets thoroughly cleaned by the only Machine in the United States that removes Moths and Worms and revives the colors. Send orders to WILLIAM McARTHUR, No. 1418 SOUTH Street. N. B.—Patent rights for States and cities for sale. 5 2 12t*

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp
No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

XL—ALL REFRIGERATORS ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, abov Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu26t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

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1870. 1870.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.
OFFICE,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

CARPENTER ICE COMPANY.
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COOD BOSTON ICE
AT MARKET RATES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING
JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR., [5 7 stuthim
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PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 6trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp

WISHART'S COLUMN.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of but cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial. Address all communications,

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
4 16 sw3m18p PHILADELPHIA.

MAY SALE.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, MAY 10,
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF
DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
100,000 YARDS FINE FABRICS FOR SUITS
REDUCED TO TWENTY-FIVE AND FIFTY CENTS.
BLACK GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ELEGANT MADE-UP SUITS $10, WORTH $20.
1000 LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS.
GREAT NOVELTIES IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
GRENADINES, LAWNS, AND ORGANDIES, 25 CENTS.
20 CASES NEW FABRICS FOR SUITS, 25, 30, 37½, 50 AND 62½ CENTS.
10,000 YARDS BLACK HERNANI, AT 75 CENTS.
BLACK SILKS, $1·50; PLAIDS AND STRIPES, 87½ CENTS, $1 and $1·25.
NEW STYLES IN LINEN SUITS AND SILK SUITS.
500 DOZEN KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH HOSIERY. 1t

DRY GOODS.

JUST IN FROM AUCTION AND VERY CHEAP,
330 Dozen GENTS' and LADIES' LINEN HDKFS.
ALSO,
A Large Lot of Colored Tarlatans,
Good colors, and full 20 per cent. below regular rates.
New Hamburgs, choice and cheap.
Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Cambrics,
French Muslins, French Nainsooks,
AND A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
A SPECIALTY IN
NOTTINGHAM LACES FOR CURTAINS.
These goods we are certain we can sell much below regular rates.
Choice New Piques,
In all grades and styles.
Altar Laces! Altar Laces!
WIDE MECHLIN LACES, Beautiful and very cheap.
RUFFLINGS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, ETC.
Another fresh invoice of
LACE COLLARS
AT
LEMAISTRE & ROSS',
No. 212 North EIGHTH Street,
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Just received, a handsome assortment of
LAMA LACE SACQUES, in white and black.
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PAISLEY SHAWLS.
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Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
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GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES. 4 6 2m

1870. EYRE & LANDELL 1870.
Have to-day another opening of
LLAMA LACE JACKETS,
LLAMA LACE FANCHETTES,
LAMA LACE FROU FROUS.
LLAMA LACE PALMERSTONS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Have made their usual annual arrangements to receive the Friends.
Hair Cord Lawns; Neat French Lawns.
Sylvanias and Zenobias; Quiet Style Silks.
Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Bordered Shawls.
Books, Blondes, and Tarlatans.
Fine Stock Staple Goods.
Best Cloths and Cassimeres. [2 13 stuth3m

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 3tt N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 233 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4[

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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
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AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
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PRINCIPAL AGENCY FOR
BUTTERICK'S UNRIVALLED PATTERNS
FOR LADIES, MISSES, BOYS, AND LITTLE CHILDREN.
Cut accurately and warranted to fit any size.
Prices Lower Than Any Other Patterns.
LADIES' OVERSKIRTS and SACQUES, every style, 25 cents.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S OVERSKIRTS and SACQUES, every style, 15 and 20 cents.
SUMMER STYLES NOW OPEN IN FRINGES, GIMPS, MOSS TRIMMINGS.
Dress Making
At short notice and moderate prices. Satisfaction guaranteed at
MAXWELL'S,
5 7 stuth 3t] SOUTHEAST CORNER
Chesnut and Eleventh Streets.

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S. A. & D. STERN,
No. 724 ARCH STREET,
ARE DAILY RECEIVING
Novelties in Hair and Straw Hats, Wreaths, Etc.,
which are sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION. 5 7 stuth3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT HOLMESBURG, PA., containing 8½ acres, 5 of which are handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and 3½ acres in pasture, that can be cut up into building lots.
The whole property fronts on the road leading to the Railroad Station, which is distant only five minutes' walk.
House 40 by 40 feet, three stories high, piazza on three sides, back kitchen; all with all the modern conveniences.
Stone stable and carriage-house, 30 by 26 feet; stable-yard and chicken-house; convenient to the schools, churches, and stores; communication almost hourly. For price and terms, which will be accommodating, apply to No. 23 North WATER Street. 5 10 tuth3ot

FOR SALE—PREMISES NO. 3622 BRIDGE Street, Mantua, via Vine street cars; all the conveniences; immediate possession; terms reasonable. 5 10 6t*

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A Modern Villa, 14 rooms. Near Depot. Terms easy.
5 3 16t* No. 4829 MAIN Street, Germantown. CHARLES H. STOKES,

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—A NEWLY AND ELEgantly fitted-up and furnished moderate-sized HOUSE in the most fashionable part of the city (near Rittenhouse Square) to let on three years' lease, and Furniture for sale.
The Furniture is perfectly new and will be sold at a great sacrifice.
The House will be rented without the sale of Furniture if desired. Apply to CLARK & ETTING,
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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

OUR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Every religious form, most probably, no matter how dead now, had at first its animating idea, divine or brutalizing, as the case might be, but assuredly alive. A form, however, of any sort, is so apt to become a mere accretion of dead matter as time goes by, that the stifled idea inside has no more chance to utter itself than had Ariel in the cloven pine. Whenever, therefore, a good or ennobling idea springs up spontaneously in any nation, it is wisest to let it alone. Leave it to find its own defense and expression, and, above all, keep off the itching fingers of legislators who complacently propose to bring it into shape. No better instance of the damning quality of such meddling can be found than in the bill introduced into the House on May 2, by Mr. Schenck, providing that "the 30th of May, being the day appointed and accustomed to be observed for the decoration of the graves of the soldiers who died in war in defense of the Union against the Rebellion, shall be a public holiday, to be for ever observed as such by the people of the United States."

No feeling more pure or tender has ever had birth among us than that which has drawn, year after year, the compatriots who survived our dead heroes, and the women who loved them, to their graves, to lay there a few fresh flowers in token of the immortal gift which they bought for us with their lives, and cherishing some vague hope, it may be, that the stark, cold body which lies beneath, still dear to us in spite of reason, may be cheered and comforted by our presence. Who can tell? Trifles perhaps; only a few violets, or a scrap of a flag. But to those who have passed into that more helpful and more earnest life, where man first forgets to hope and learns to be, the simple, sincere meaning beneath the symbols is read with eyes different from ours; and, even in the midst of that nobler work which God has given them there to do, the poor flowers, the tears falling on the heavy sod, may carry to them, better than we know, the message we would send. But, in proportion as the observance is just and beautiful when spontaneous, we protest against its degradation into an enforced legal holiday. We all know what that means. The American mind gravitates naturally to powder and shot; we are not yet educated to any higher idea of the sanctity of a holiday than unlimited tipsiness. We celebrate the anniversary of our independence and the birthday of the Saviour of mankind in precisely the same manner; however different may be our emotions, they find alike a voice in fire-crackers, the booming of cannon, the refined egg-nogg, or the vulgarer whisky sling. In a year or two, our dead heroes will be honored or dishonored in the same fashion. The only class who will benefit by the measure will be the demagogue orators of every shade and party, who, even on the last decoration day, made use of the collected crowds, and carried their minds adroitly from the scattered flowers and those who lay beneath to the next election day. We sacrifice a good deal to these same office-mongers: let them at least not grind the bones of our dead heroes to make their bread.

Apart from the inevitable vulgarizing of the ceremony, however, we doubt the propriety of enforcing its observance. Many of our dead sleep on Southern ground, side by side with their mistaken but surely not unworthy foes. And they who most bravely died would be the first to remind us that the war is over; that the end they fought for is gained; and that their graves are surely the most unfitting ground on which to perpetuate rancor and hatred. The grave is no place at which to bid our brother stand aside with Pharisaic pride—least of all, the graves of those who died that there might be peace between brothers. The House, without due consideration, passed the bill. We hope the Senate will prove itself more capable of looking under the apparently just and commendable feeling which it expresses to the very unadvisable and unjust reality. Let the decoration of the resting-places of all, on either side, who bore themselves as brave men in the war, be left to voluntary and individual feeling. The observance will then retain its tender and sincere spirit, and the survivors will sooner learn what the dead have known long ago, that the hour for forgiveness, for frank effort, for friendliness and good-will, struck when the object of the war was gained. The living as well as the dead may then strike hands with their brothers and be at peace.

THE CUBAN MUDDLE.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Government of the United States introduced into the question between Cuba and Spain the dickering feature. It gratuitously flung into the affair the proposition that the Cubans should pay Spain one hundred millions for their independence. If the Cubans are entitled to independence they owe no money for it, not even for the public property; for this, so far as it cost money, was paid for out of Cuban revenues. To propose to buy independence is to admit that the Cuban people have not the right to it. Our Government has a bad habit in this line of dicker. It was brought in by Democratic administrations, who were desirous to get Cuba in order to add two more States to the slave power, and who offered one hundred or two hundred millions for Cuba.

It was expanded by Mr. Seward and Andy Johnson in the Alaska purchase, the St. Thomas purchase, and the San Domingo negotiations for a lease, a protectorate, and annexations—all and several—but all involving a payment of purchase money. With all this our Government has come to be looked upon as more greedy than wise for acquiring land, and as standing with money in hand ready to seize any worthless tract that may be offered, and to pay almost any amount for annexation, whose benefits are wholly on the other side. It was our administration that embarrassed the Cuban cause by this offer of one hundred millions to Spain. It resulted from a mixing up of the cause of Cuban independence with our desire to acquire the island.

We talked of impartial mediation and friendly offices; but our mind was running on annexation designs, and these made one hundred millions seem a trifling sum. But it is a heavy debt to saddle upon Cuba, in addition to her war expenses, which will be represented by bonds to ten times the money actually received. In any question between Cuba and Spain, there can be no consideration for the payment of money. The only question between the parties to that conflict is whether the Cuban people have declared for independence, whether they have the right to it, or whether they can maintain it by force of arms.

It is a matter of record that the revolutionary Government of Spain was much perplexed by the Cuban revolt. They perceived that, according to the principles of their own revolution the Cuban people were entitled to autonomy if they declared for it. They desired to avoid the undertaking to reduce the Cubans to subjection. They freely expressed this sentiment to Mr. Sickles when he informally tendered the mediation and good offices of our Government. We have before published extracts from Mr. Sickles' despatches showing all this. They were anxious to get rid of the contest, and at the same time to save their own credit and the pride of the people of Spain by refusing any negotiation with rebels in arms.

They virtually offered to shove Cuba into the hands of our Government, only stipulating for some formal provisions that need not have placed any obstruction in the way, if met in the same spirit. Had the President been willing to assume but a part of the responsibility in negotiating with Spain that he has assumed in the negotiations with the questionable government of San Domingo, he could have had the destinies of Cuba placed in his hands, either to settle the terms of Cuban independence, or to have brought in the ulterior plan of annexation. And it may be remarked that if the acquisition of a West India island were desirable to the United States, Cuba, in respect to all its conditions, would be far the most desirable.

The Spanish Ministers did not talk of money. They spoke of principles. Mr. Sickles, by instructions from the administration, first introduced the proposition of payment. And when General Prim inquired how much, he stated one hundred millions as what he thought would willingly be paid. It was a proper offer to make, if we were negotiating for ourselves, but an improper one to make for the Cuban revolutionists. Mr. Sickles went provided with a letter of instructions to read to the Government of Spain, offering mediation, and conveying a menace that if not accepted the United States Government would be compelled to recognize Cuban belligerency. He first saw the ministers informally, and found them more willing than he expected, and that they would be glad to place Cuba in our hands.

The President had laid down a basis of negotiations. The Ministers excepted to this, but stated another basis which they would accept if offered. This would have made our Government master of the situation. The President rejected this, and insisted on carrying it out on his line. The feature that was principally objectionable to the Spanish Government in this, was that it required a virtual recognition of Cuban independence as a starting point, and that Spain should negotiate directly with rebels in arms. The counter proposition made by Spain was entirely reasonable and practicable. But it was rejected, and so our unfortunate mediation terminated. Mr. Sickles, who had hitherto conducted all this by informal conversations, now presented his letter of instructions. The menace contained in it got abroad, and so incensed the Spanish people that the Ministers asked him to withdraw the letter, and he did so.

Having thus muddled the matter, there seems to be no way for us but to keep our hands out of it. We have lost our opportunity for doing anything with Spain. We have no occasion nor right to confer any status of belligerency on Cuba. The only honorable course for us is to maintain our laws, and let Spain and the Cubans fight it out, and if the Cubans successfully resist the attempt of Spain to reduce them to allegiance, they will owe Spain nothing. And what with the Cuban bonds they have had to sell very cheap for supplies, and those they have distributed very generously in this country to influence public opinion and legislation, the Cuban debt will be quite large enough without adding to it anything for purchase money.

The report to a false newspaper at New York that the Spanish Government proposes to cede Cuba to the Spanish volunteers for one hundred millions, and that the administration countenances it, is utterly foolish. And so is the report that parties are working to prevent Congress from recognizing Cuban belligerency until they can blackmail the Cuban agents. The parties raising this cry are the blackmailers, who have received Cuban bonds on pretense that they could influence public opinion and legislation, and who are urging recognition in order to give some value to their bribe.

NEW RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICA AND AUSTRALASIA.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is scarcely possible to overestimate the significance of the opening of the new route across this continent, between the English settlements in the Pacific and Great Britain. No occurrence could more accurately typify and prefigure that which is to be the great and leading event of the remainder of this century—the gathering together into one focus of power the scattered English communities. Hitherto, the routes between Australasia and Great Britain have been by way of the two great Southern capes at the extremities of the African and American continents, or, for speedy mail transit, by way of the Suez Isthmus and France. These routes, it is now tolerably clear, have been, from every point of view, provisional only. They have sufficed, and will suffice, until this American nation shall have grown rich, and populous, and strong enough to pierce the Darien Isthmus, and establish lines of railway across the continent. We are already witnessing the first stage of this consummation. The line of travel by way of this continent is opened, and it is not too soon, therefore, to consider the meaning and consequences of this new state of things.

These are of too wide a scope to be more than indicated within such limits as we can now assign to the subject. What is obvious on the face of this event to those who will examine the map, is that quite a new set of influences and ideas will set in upon the subject of the relations between Great Britain, America, and Australasia, when the stream of traffic between the extreme points of New Zealand and England flows regularly through this continent, as it is certain to do hereafter. The broad and striking fact to be apprehended is that by this new route the whole of the English Dominion, with the exception only of the Cape of Good Hope and India, will have its line of intercommunication upon its own grounds, instead of through continents and countries occupied by alien races. The line of travel in this day is nearly certain to foreshadow, and even prescribe, the line of political development. And it may be augured with confidence that in the lapse of another generation this great result will be arrived at, arising directly from the incident which we have just witnessed. America, which furnishes the physical, will also furnish the moral or political bond of relation between Australasia and Great Britain. The stream of American and Australasian travel to England and Europe will commingle; and the habit will gradually arise in the English and European mind of considering these two streams as virtually one. While this result is gradually ripening, our republic will be concurrently rising to a height of power which will establish it insensibly and unchallenged in a position of virtual and unassailable political supremacy among the English communities. Out of these elements new political and international combinations will doubtless arise, which cannot be exactly stated beforehand. But shrewd thinkers will have difficulty in concluding that they will amount to a most important revolution in the general affairs of mankind.

Those who are aware of the tendencies which have been setting in during these last three years in the Australias and New Zealand, in consequence of the late colonial policy of England, cannot but regard the opening of this new American route as a most extraordinary instance of the way in which moral and physical facts combine to direct the course of human events. England, under the Gladstone-Bright-Granville administration, has been giving unequivocal signs, fully expected by those who know what these three statesmen think about such matters, of being no longer willing or able to retain the responsibility of defending her colonial settlements. Unmistakable indications have been given by the mother country that her colonies must consider themselves ripe for independence before long. The truth, however, is that the Australian colonies and New Zealand are not now, and are never likely to be, strong enough to hold an effective independent position in the world where vast empires exist, and are growing to be vaster still with every decade. The eyes of Australians and New Zealanders have, therefore, for some time past been turning to this Republic as their probably destined protector in the future. In fact, at a private meeting held not a year since of all the influential and wealthy Australasians resident in London, to consider the relations between their settlements and the mother country, it was unanimously determined that, failing the establishment of a better understanding and relations between the colonies and the metropolis, it might be necessary, and that soon, to seek the protection of the American Republic.

In the interval that has since elapsed, an abortive attempt in England has been made to raise the question of drawing close the ties between England and her colonies by the establishment of some sort of imperial council in London, in which the whole Empire should be represented. But this attempt has come to nothing. Nobody has been found who could put into definite shape such a new imperial constitution. And it is safe to say that the theory of organizing into one political whole the mother country and the colonies has been proved to be a mere barren theory and nothing else. Immediately upon the proved failure of this theory comes the establishment of the new American route between England and the Pacific settlements, pointing the moral of that failure, and fortifying the minds of those political pioneers who are beginning to see in this Republic the true key to solve the problem. What, in the course of the next century, is to be the relation of sovereignty between the different countries where the English tongue holds sway?

THE VIRGINIA RAILROAD WAR.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The bill consolidating the Southside Virginia railroads was made the special order in the State Senate of Virginia yesterday. Our Richmond correspondent, referring to this fact, speaks of this city as being "charged with the most eager opposition to this Southside consolidation of railroads under the control of General Mahone," and that "some people here claim that it is a clear case of Baltimore vs. Norfolk," etc. It is all very well for both parties in the above consolidation issue to use all legitimate means for the success of their own views, but we protest against Baltimore being made a bugbear of by one party to array imagined State interests against the other. This city neither opposes any consolidation of Virginia railroads, nor considers itself particularly interested in the results of that policy. The mere matter of Virginia consolidation is none of its business, though that of a general and equitable policy, alike for all the roads of the State, may be; but in any case it is not apt to meddle with the good name of other communities. In regard to Norfolk, it is shown by official reports that out of the freights transported over the Virginia and Tennessee road and the roads working through with it to Norfolk, in 1869, New York received 20,259,624 pounds, Boston received 8,646,503, Philadelphia received 7,213,404, Baltimore received 5,334,729, and Norfolk received 2,792,952.

Now, it is entirely for Virginia to decide whether, for consolidating an institution (the Virginia and Tennessee, the Southside and Norfolk and Petersburg roads) which gives to other cities twelve pounds of freight for each pound of freight delivered to Norfolk, six million of State bonds are not too large a consideration. Certainly we, who receive two pounds of freight for every one that is delivered to Norfolk, are not interested in opposing any method by which General Mahone conceives he can more efficiently "develop the resources." We must insist upon it, however, that Baltimore shall not be abused because, in response to General Lee and other prominent citizens of the Stonewall section of Virginia, who have shown their State love quite as thoroughly as any of our revilers, we have promised our aid to the Virginia Valley Railroad, not asking six millions nor a dollar from that State; nor because, on the 17th instant, we are going to vote on the question of endorsing the bonds of the Lynchburg and Danville (Va.) Railroad Company to the amount of $750,000, another enterprise which asks nothing from the State.

The truth is, as all intelligent persons ought to know, it is the loadstone of capital in great cities that draws and distributes the freight from the interior, producing such results as are shown in the figures quoted above. New York, Boston, and Philadelphia receive by this consolidation line the lion's share. But supposing that, by means of the Valley Railroad and the Orange and Lynchburg connections, the great bulk of freight should come to Baltimore, why, if it must leave the State, may it not as well come here as to Northern cities? In any case it must pass over Virginia railroads, and, so far as the State at large is concerned, it is important that all her present as well as future railroads should have business. Altogether, we cannot but regard the violent and abusive railroad war which has been waged for some time past by certain parties at Richmond, in the interest of one particular section of the State as against all others, as very illogical and absurd. The consolidation parties promise to the State 2½ per cent. of their gross earnings whenever their line shall be completed through to the Ohio river. Whether Virginia shall give up her six millions in the roads to be consolidated for such contingent consideration, or hold on to that interest, with a view to its future enhancement of value and availability for discharging a like amount of the State debt, is a matter which Baltimore certainly cannot determine. Therefore it is idle to be using her name so freely in connection with the matter.

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Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1870, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with five thousand (5000) gross tons (or such less quantity as may be required) best quality of White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes and in such quantities as may be ordered for a period of one year from the 1st day of May, 1870, with the privilege of increasing the amount to ten thousand (10,000) tons should it be required.

So much of the Coal as may be required for use in this city, including the United States Arsenals at Bridesburg and Gray's Ferry road, to an amount not exceeding twelve hundred (1200) tons, must be delivered without additional expense to the United States. The balance to be delivered on board of vessels at this port, in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and other impurities.

Proposals must be made out in duplicate on blank forms, which can be obtained at this office, and envelopes endorsed "Proposals for delivery of Coal." Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that, in the event of the acceptance of the proposal, the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the delivery of the Coal.

No proposal will be considered unless made in strict conformity to the above.

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BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,
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DREXEL & CO.,
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On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.

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No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

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At Closest Market Rates,

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 265

SILVER

FOR SALE.

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D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co

FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.

Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.

Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany, and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

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ALEXANDER CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

The "Birch" in Classical Times.

From the London Spectator.

We are aware that the title which we have chosen is, strictly speaking, a misnomer. There was no "birch" in classical times—that is, there was nothing exactly corresponding to the *ultima ratio* of the modern schoolmaster, though the Greek and Roman instructors of youth had material auxiliaries, wanting neither in variety nor in effectiveness. With a somewhat remarkable inconsistency, the alumni of the great public schools, which ought, more than others, to be conservative of classical usage, have in this important matter, which may be called the one permanent element of education, favored a modern innovation. The bundle of twigs—whether they be those of the apple, as is the use of Winchester, or of the birch, according to the practice of Eton—has no Augustan, or even post-Augustan, authority. The cane, to which, as we learn from the report of the Public School Commissioners, the nice honor of these aristocratic institutions refuses to submit, has what ought to be the prevailing recommendation of bearing the closest resemblance of any available instrument to the *ferula* of the schoolmaster of antiquity. Not that the cane itself, as we now commonly use the word in this connection—that is, of a slender, solid, and pliable reed—can claim this merit of antiquity. It is doubtful whether it was known to the ancients, and even in more recent times this one of its many utilities seems not to have been discovered. If we look into an English dictionary a hundred years old, we shall probably find the verb "to cane" defined as meaning "to beat with a stick," by "a stick" being intended a "walking-stick," for which article of use or ornament the bamboo cane has always been a favorite material. It is indeed in some variety of the bamboo cane, or anyhow in some plant resembling it in the essential point of being hollow, that we must look for what may be generally described as the rod of classical antiquity. The elder Pliny seems to have been thinking of the bamboo itself when he spoke of the *narthex* or *ferula* as being produced in hot places, and beyond the seas; but something that bore the same name, and was turned to the same uses, was grown in the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, and even in Southern Italy, as notably in Apulia, where the famous Cannæ took its name from the plant. It may be doubted whether Aristotle does not refer to something different from both of these plants when he discusses the curious question, profoundly interesting without doubt to the schoolboys of antiquity, how it was that the soft wood of the *narthex* inflicted more pain than was given by those of a harder kind, and suggests as a cause the conjecture that there was a double action, the flesh receiving the stroke, and inflicting another upon itself as it rose to meet the yielding wood. The cane, however, is quite as hard as any other wood; and we may conjecture that possibly some kind of green stalk is spoken of. Besides the hollow *ferula*, there was also used the solid *virga*, for which, if it resembled the *virga* of which the *fasces* of the lictors were made up, the wood of the *betulla* or birch tree was employed, and which, therefore, so far corresponded to the modern implement, differing, however, in the important respect of being a single stick, not a bundle of twigs. The *virga* may claim an antiquity far exceeding that of its rivals, if we may accept the authority of Juvenal, who tells us that it was used by the first recorded schoolmaster, the centaur Chiron, to keep in order such high-spirited pupils as Achilles, to correct their mistakes in singing, and to deter them from laughing at their teacher's tail. A third instrument of punishment was the *himas*, of which the Latin equivalents were *lorum* and *scutica*, and of which Scotland, so far more classical than her southern neighbor, preserves the tradition in the "taws." This was a thong of undressed hide, in the manufacture of which the hardest portions were carefully selected. Horace, indeed, describes the *scutica* as being a milder alternative than the "horrible flagellum," which indeed it might well be, considering that the *flagellum* was a sort of "cat-o'-three-tails," each tail being furnished with many formidable knots. But it was, nevertheless, sufficiently effective, Lucian expressly mentioning the "weals" which its infliction was wont to leave upon him in his youth.

As to the manner in which the stick or thong was applied to the persons of indolent or refractory youth, the custom of antiquity may be seen preserved in the practice of modern teachers, there being, indeed, no room for change. The hand was the member that most frequently suffered. Thus, in a well-known passage (Sat. i, 15), Juvenal ingenuously confesses that he had sometimes shirked the infliction by withdrawing his hand from the coming blow, and Fulgentius speaks of having had his hands swollen by blows endured in acquiring the rudiments of learning. But the hinder part of the body was then, as now, also liable to punishment. Apuleius describes the spectacle, not unfamiliar in most of our public schools, of "horsing" a victim, when he speaks of the schoolmaster, "altissimo sublato puero nates ejus obverberans," and a representation of the process is to be found among the curious pictures of ancient life which have been preserved for us in the frescoes of Pompeii.

Any future historian of the "birch" in England will probable connect it with the name of Busby of Westminster, or Keate of Eton. The classical Busby may be found in the Orbilius whom Horace, himself probably a victim in his boyhood, has immortalized by the epithet *plagosus*, "given to blows," and of whom Suetonius has given us a detailed account. He served as a soldier in his youth, and may be supposed thus to have acquired his notions of severity. After teaching for some time in his native town of Beneventum, he migrated in the fiftieth year of his age to Rome, reaching that city during the consulship of Cicero. There for the next fifty years—for, like Buzby, who completed more than half a century in the Mastership of Westminster, he found the mental and bodily exercise of his profession agree with him—he taught the youth of the Roman "Upper Ten Thousand," stimulating their genius, as one of his admirers expressly records, both with the cane and with the "taws." The Beneventines preserved the memory of their distinguished citizen by a marble statue. His name seems to have become a generic appellation for pitiless schoolmasters, St. Jerome telling us how he had "been dragged a captive from the lap of his grandmother to a savage Orbilius."

The general opinion of antiquity seems to have been favorable, as, indeed, opinion probably still remains, to the infliction of this kind of punishment. One enthusiastic advocate of the rod, as we may judge him to have been from his language, in a *Scholium* on Eur. Orest, 1481, goes so far as to derive the word *narthex* from *nearous thegein*, that is, "to whet, or sharpen the young." But there was also a considerable body of sentiment that was opposed to the practice. Quintilian, though he acknowledges that it was an established practice (*receptum*), and could plead no less an authority than that of Chrysippus, expresses a strong disapproval, which he bases to no small extent upon the argument of decency. Plutarch thinks the punishment appropriate to slaves rather than freemen; believes that blows will only disgust the learner with his work, and is inclined to put more confidence in the use of censure and praise. Seneca is equally decided in his opinion. He is indignant with the teacher who butchers (*excarnificabit*) his pupils, if their memory should fail them, or if their eye from want of quickness should hesitate in reading—a venial fault this latter, one would think, when one remembers what the ancient school-books must have been, written as they were in uncial letters without break or punctuation of any kind, and grimed doubtless from the long use which was the result of their durability as well as of their costliness. It is remarkable that we nowhere find a hint of the distinction which is now generally accepted and acted upon between defects of knowledge and offenses against discipline or morals.

The Last Supper, by Leonardo Da Vinci.

The great workers of the Middle Ages were not merely the engineers of new lines of thought; they were also the brawny navigators who, with their own hands, hewd and dug. Leonardo da Vinci seems to have shared the versatility of these men. He was not only accomplished in all knightly exercises, although merely the son of a Florentine notary, but he was also an architect, sculptor, musician, improvisatore, painter and poet. He was an engineer, with bold schemes for a canal between Florence and Pisa; he wrote on anatomy, mathematics, perspective, and mechanics; he was great in designs for fortifications; he invented machines to facilitate swimming. Leonardo was peculiarly unfortunate, for his greatest work almost immediately began to perish, and the Gascon crossbowmen in the French invasion made a target of the model of his great statue to the first Sforza. Leonardo's greatest work, "The Last Supper," was painted for the end wall of the refectory of the Dominican convent of Santa Maria della Grazie at Milan, painted before 1499. From the beginning all went wrong with this picture, that seemed projected under evil stars. The convent was damp and ill-built, the wall dangerously placed between the kitchen and the refectory. In 1500 an inundation laid the chamber under water fer some time; and one who saw the picture in 1642 spoke of it as a thing of the past. In 1652 a door was broken through under the figure of Our Saviour, which destroyed the feet. In 1726 a miserable bungler, as conceited as he was imbecile, painted it all over. In 1770 a fool named Mazza retouched all but three heads. This was the man Barry found at work, to his horror and indignation. Before this, the unhappy picture had been whitewashed. In 1796 Napoleon gave express orders to respect the sacred room; but later generals turned it into a stable and hay depot. Luckily the great man's sketches for these pictures are still extant; the head of the Saviour is in the Gallery at Milan, on a soiled and creased bit of paper. Ten studies for heads of the Apostles are preserved at the Hague, and three more are in England. Of this great picture of the Last Supper there are several anecdotes extant. The Prior, it is said, complained to the Pope of Leonardo's delay in completing the work, especially the heads of Our Saviour and of Judas. The painter, summoned to account for his tardiness, replied that he despaired of attaining his ideal of the tender beauty and dignity of our Saviour's face, but that the malice and greediness of Judas he could take from the Prior; which indeed he is said to have done. Da Vinci in this picture has invested the Saviour's face with the blended attributes of divinity and humanity. The serene majesty of Deity is softened by a compassionate forgiveness, in which love and sorrow are united. An English traveller, who saw the picture not long before Barry's visit, mentions the peculiarity that on one of St. John's hands there are six fingers (the sketch of a finger, afterwards intended to be altered, was probably left by mistake unobliterated). With such great gifts as he possessed, we wonder why Leonardo did not leave behind him more pictures; we think the true reason of this was that the painter was too versatile, and aimed at too much; he seems to have been a reviser and projector, and to have spent too much time in planning and dreaming. Perhaps the sarcastic Pontiff struck the true mark when Leonardo began his work at Rome by spending months in preparing varnishes and boiling oils. "This man," he said, "will never do anything, for he prepares for the end before he has even made a commencement." Michael Angelo, of whom Leonardo was jealous, gave the Florentines works, the rabble used to say, while his rival gave them only words. Indeed, no man of such great fame has left so few pictures behind him.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·25 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE,
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 3 5 Also, WOOL SACKS.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY! DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 mthf

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 12·50 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·20 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·50 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·45 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 861 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATTS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Steumer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

5·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5 45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8 00 A. M.

Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue. Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

TO JEWELLERS.—MISS B. BREINEING, formerly with Harry W. Smith, STRUNG PEARL AND CORAL JEWELRY ALTERED AND REPAIRED, No. 922 CHESNUT Street. 5 3 6trp

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, April 18, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquenana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philakelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11 00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 11 25 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 1·27 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 5·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 4 00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

8·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·25 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 15tuthf DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Monday, May 16,
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.
Also,
200 CASES MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS. 5 12 3t

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

W. GEORGE ANDERSON, H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826)
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday 12 15 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

	Fare.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden & Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Accommodation	2 25

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 1, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 1, 2·30, 4, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 2 45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11 30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2·00.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COMPANY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6 30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 9, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9·20, 10 05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The Eighth ward friends of John Price Wetherill meet to-night.

—The hearings at the Central Station have recently turned into farces.

—A Common Councilman spells wife "whife."

—Astonishing—the weather to-day.

—To-morrow night will witness the first annual reception of the Biological and Microscopical section of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

—None but those who were in full dress were admitted into the League House last evening.

—The floral decorations at the League cost over $15,000.

—Lady Lightfoot, Harry D., and Victor Patchen trot at Point Breeze this afternoon.

—The streets are cleaner this morning than any time since the city entered into the contract system.

—Has the United States District Attorney ever indicted Tobias Barto, the Reading whisky distiller, in accordance with the instructions of Judge Cadwalader?

—Rumors are again current that Supervisor Tutton is to be displaced.

—Collector Barnes is recovering slowly from the late stroke of paralysis with which he was afflicted.

—Hon. Simon Cameron's daughter marries Richard Haldeman, Esq., of New York, this evening.

—Everything is quiet about the headquarters of the legislative junk shop on North Seventh street.

—Select Councilman Kamerly thinks the only mede to prevent pocket picking is for the Legislature to pass an act abolishing pockets.

—The firm of Stokes & Hong will undoubtedly be dissolved after next month.

—Any one in want of a bank or insurance company charter can find one of either at the legislative junk shop.

—No attempt has as yet been made to investigate the matter of the police corruption fund.

—There is some talk of allowing Representative Comly to remain at home next winter. It would be a wise determination unless he can satisfactorily explain his connection with the "Rooster Ring" of the late Legislature.

—The State House pavement was thronged this morning with political aspirants.

—Joseph A. Bonham accompanied the South Penn excursionists.

—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania occurs next week. Over four hundred members from the western and northern part of the State have been furnished with transportation.

—Will Mayor Fox inform the public as to whether "those specials" are to wear uniforms or not?

—Councils should take action relative to the fact of the police lieutenants refusing to send legitimate news over the City Telegraph wires.

—The "Democracy" are anxious to obtain control of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph. They want to have things "fixed" for next election day. Want will have to be their master.

—Another raid was made on Richmond yesterday, but no captures of importance were made.

—It is said that X. D. W. Y. Z. M. K. L. Gallagher spends the greater portion of his time in collecting newspaper scraps referring to the "model police" for his Honor the Mayor. Very good!

—Will the "Figure Head" please inform the public as to whether he draws his salary for attending to the City Guards or the city's interests?

—There's trouble in the Democratic camp. The Sank silk stockings have hung on the outer walls, "No Irish need apply;" hence the hullaballo.

—The "Ornamental Tool" of Mayor Fox was once a shade manufacturer. What a pity it is that men will not stick to their legitimate business!

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.—This afternoon the semi-annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification for teachers in the public schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania will commence in the Zane Street School-house, Filbert, above Seventh, and will be concluded to-morrow. All applicants must be seventeen years of age, and, except in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Controllers, no pupil of the public schools will be examined who has not pursued at least a two years' course of study in the Girls' Normal or Central High School of Philadelphia. An average of not less than 75 is required for a first-class certificate; an average of not less than 65 for a second-class certificate, and an average of not less than 60 for a third-class certificate. The examination will be conducted under the supervision of several of the Professors of the Central High School. The result will not be announced until the next meeting of the Board of Controllers.

THE UNION LEAGUE RECEPTION of last evening, an account of which is given elsewhere, was certainly one of the most elegant and successful affairs of the kind that has ever been witnessed in this city. The decorations especially were of the most elaborate and attractive character, and were furnished, including the flags, bunting, floor cloth, and general appointments, by Messrs. W. H. Carryl & Sons, Mr. Carryl himself superintending their arrangement. The cards of invitation, instruction, and programmes, which were of the most artistic style, were furnished by Mr. Louis Dreka.

BAR-ROOM BRAWL.—Last night a drunken brawl occurred in a drinkery at Sixth and Lombard streets, the result of which may yet prove fatal. It appears that two of the customers, named James Carroll and Charles Chatting, entered into an altercation over some political differences, when to expedite the settlement of the same Carroll seized a heavy tumbler and hurled it at Chatting. The missile struck him in the head and inflicted a very serious injury. Carroll was arrested and committed to prison to await the result.

DROWNING CASES.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday found in the Schuylkill near Eastwick Park.

Last night the body of an unknown man was found floating in the Delaware at the foot of Market street. Deceased was apparently about thirty-five years of age, and dressed in dark coat and dark plaid pants. The body had evidently been in the water some time.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—We have been requested to publish the following invitation to the public to visit the above named institution:

To the Citizens of Philadelphia:—You are herewith respectfully informed that the galleries of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, Northwest Penn Square, after the hard work of twenty years in the effort to create an institution of which you may all be proud, is now open for your inspection.
T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal

INCENDIARISM.—Early this morning some parties at present unknown attempted to fire the ruins of Pollock's mill, Twenty-fourth and Spruce streets, but were frustrated by Officers Lynch and Duffie, of the Fifth district force. The object was the attracting to the spot two rival fire companies in order that they might indulge in a row.

POLICEMAN BEATEN.—Officer McCullough, of the Seventeenth district, was yesterday attacked at Seventh and Baker streets by two of the "bummers" and severely beaten. Subsequently his assailants, John Whalen and John Mooney, were arrested, and Alderman Bonsall sent them to prison in default of bail.

ORDINATION SERVICES.—This morning the usual Episcopal services were performed at the church Third and Pine streets, on the occasion of the ordination of Rev. J. Hutchings Brown to the priesthood. Bishop Stevens officiated and was assisted by Rev. Dr. Rudder, of St. Stephen's Church.

I. O. W. B.—A specimen of the genus "brute," named John Hirst, was yesterday arraigned before Alderman Bonsall on the charge of beating his wife Abigail. John resides on Essex street, above Christian; he now resides at Eleventh and Passyunk road.

INDECENCY.—A "brute" named Pat Donahue was yesterday arrested at Seventh and Alaska streets for indecency. Aldermad Collins sent him to prison to improve his morals.

THE PARADE OF THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—The annual parade of the I. O. Cadets of Honor and Temperance took place this morning. Though the procession in point of numbers did not come up to those of other years the display was in other particulars very creditable to the order.

The line formed on Broad street, right resting on Spring Garden, at 10½ o'clock, and a short time after 11 proceeded over the following route:

Up Broad to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Tenth, Tenth to Chesnut, Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Pine, up Pine to Broad, up Broad to Walnut, up Walnut to Eighteenth, up Eighteenth to Arch, down Arch to Eighth, up Eighth to Race, down Race to Franklin Square, where the parade dismissed.

The procession was headed by a large double file of police in their new spring uniforms. Detachments of police were scattered along the whole line of the parade, and another brought up the rear.

The First division—composed of Oriental, Brotherly Love of New Jersey, and Hamilton Sections—formed on Spring Garden street, facing east. Oriental Section bore an emblematic banner having a representation of three female figures of Truth, Virtue, and Temperance. The uniform of the axe-bearers of these sections, composed of red shirts, dark pants, and black caps, presented a fine appearance. The general uniform of the members of the different sections was white shirts, dark pants, and blue velvet collars embroidered with golden stars. Much of the regalia was entirely new, having been procured especially for this procession.

Brotherly Love Section of New Jersey bore a handsome lettered banner, and carried a large horizontal flag and an open Bible, with a handsome marker having upon it the name of the section. Hamilton Section bore a banner with the inscription "Few but True." The axe-bearers of this section had prepared themselves against the attacks of hunger by providing each one with a large loaf of bread, which was carried on the pointed end of the axe-head. The members of these, as those of all the sections, marched four abreast with intertwined arms.

The Second division was composed of Minnehaha, Peebody, Grant, and Fidelity Sections. The Minnehaha was preceded by a colored band, which discoursed appropriate music.

The Third division comprised Cohocksink, Brotherly Love, and Peace Sections. The Cohocksink bore a banner having a representation of a child importuning a female figure for a drink of pure water, which she holds in a vase over her head. Peace Section carried a fine new wreath of artificial flowers, with a silk centre, having the inscription, "Presented to Peace Section by their lady friends, May 12, 1870."

The Fourth division was composed of Fredonia and George Washington Sections and formed on Coates street, facing east. The Fredonia was preceded by an ambulance filled with beautiful little girls. They carried a green velvet gold-embroidered banner and a miniature hydrant mounted on a pole and ornamented with ribbons and flowers.

The George Washington Section carried a fine oil painting of the hero and statesman whose name they bear.

The weather turned out the most favorable which has been vouchsafed to the processions of this order for many years. The members were to-day compelled to take their cold water inwardly, and not outwardly also, as on several former occasions. The usual precautions against hunger had been observed by all the participants, which consist principally in carrying long strings of pretzels and doughnuts. The best of order was observed throughout, and the numerous friends who witnessed the display unite in pronouncing it most interesting.

SWATARA FALLS COAL COMPANY.—A noon to-day a meeting was held at the office of the Swatara Falls Coal Company, under the subjoined call:—

To the Stockholders of the Swatara Falls Coal Company:—

You are hereby notified that the Sheriff of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, has levied upon all the property of the said "Swatara Falls Coal Company" in the county, under an execution issued upon a judgment entered against the Company by Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., upon a bond for $85,000, and has advertised the sale for Wednesday, May 18, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

You are requested to attend at the Office of the Company, No. 208 South Fourth street, Room No. 3, on Thursday, May 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, to meet such other Stockholders and persons interested as may then attend, to take into consideration the present condition of the Company, and to adopt such course as may be deemed most advisable.
C. C. RHODES,
H. W. GRAY.

General Hector Tyndale was called upon to preside, and Mr. C. C. Rhodes acted as Secretary. After a long personal argument, in which Mr. Yerkes, Mr. Gray, and Mr. C. B. Andress took part, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. H. W. Gray, were adopted:—

Whereas, The Sheriff of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania has levied upon all the property of the Swatara Falls Coal Company in that county under an execution issued upon a judgment entered against the company by Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., upon a bond for $85,000, and has advertised the sale thereof for Wednesday, May 18, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and whereas, it has become necessary for the stockholders to take action to prevent said sale and to consider the present condition of the affairs of the company; therefore, it is

Resolved, That a committee of five stockholders be appointed, with power to fill vacancies in their own body, for the purpose of conferring with the said Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., requesting him to stay proceedings on the judgment, and that the said committee shall immediately make an examination of the books, papers, etc., of the company, and shall have general power to act in behalf of the interest of the stockholders; and that the chairman of this meeting will call a meeting of the stockholders as soon as said committee are ready to report.

Resolved, That the committee shall at once employ counsel to apply for an injunction to prevent the sale of the property in Schuylkill county or elsewhere pending investigation and negotiation.

The chairman appointed the following as the committee:—Henry W. Gray, chairman; Byron Woodward, John E. Meehan, Rowland Kilpatrick, and T. B. Beck. Adjourned.

A GIRARD ROW IMPROVEMENT.—Another improvement is about being made in the Girard Row, on the north side of Chesnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Three more of the old-time dwelling-houses are about to succumb to the requirements of business and be altered into stores. Work will be commenced upon these three about the first of July, at which time the present leases expire. Possession cannot be had until that time. Already several applications have been received from tenants anxious to rent the prospective stores, though no agreement has yet been made as to who shall occupy them. The stores will be of the same general class as those already finished in that row. They will be of ample size, the lots being very deep and the width considerable. The best of workmanship will be put upon them, so that they will be comfortable, convenient, durable, and at the same time beautiful.

From present indications the time is not far distant when we shall see the entire row transformed into fine uniform stores. The day of the Girard Row dwelling-houses is about over, and the day of the Girard store row is coming on as fast as the expiring leases will allow. Those already completed give ample credit to the builders, and as the others are finished they will undoubtedly do the same.

VESSEL WITH ICE WRECKED.—Among the marine reports we very much regret to notice the loss of the schooner B. C. Scribner, of Fall River, Captain Doane, with a cargo of 500 tons of ice from Portland, Maine, for the Penn Coal and Ice Company of our city. This vessel went ashore on Squan Beach, N. J., on the night of the 5th instant, and is a total wreck of both vessel and cargo. We are happy to learn that no lives were lost by this sad disaster, and while we sympathize with the owners at the loss of their vessel, we greatly deplore the destruction of so valuable a cargo of ice, at such a season as this, when ice is so scarce and every ton is needed for our summer supply.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A pugilistic inebriate named William Camac last night assaulted one Patrick Leonard at Seventh and South streets, and handled him rather roughly. Pat was sent to the gutter and for a time made a foot-ball of. A policeman arriving, William was taken into custody, and Alderman Delany held him in $1000 bail to answer.

FATAL RESULT.—Michael Smith, who was burned on board the canal boat at the Richmond coal wharves, on the 5th inst., died from the effects of his injuries last evening.

RABID CANINE.—Telegraph operator Cromwell, of the Fifth district, yesterday killed a mad dog at Broad and Ladner streets.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

More Trouble for Rochefort.

Paris Excitement Subsiding.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Congress Paying Election Expenses

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris Tranquil.

PARIS, May 12—2 A. M.—At this hour all Paris is tranquil. Meanwhile the scenes of the recent disorder are still partly occupied by troops.

The "Marseillaise" Again Prosecuted.

PARIS, May 12—Noon.—Henri Rochefort's journal, the *Marseillaise*, was again prosecuted to-day for publishing an article asserting that the recent riot was organized by the police.

The Flow of Specie.

The outflow of specie from the Bank of France this week has been unusually heavy. According to the official report the amount in hand to-day is 24,500,000f. less than on last Thursday.

Paris Troubles Ended.

During the night crowds collected at various points in the city, which were not dispersed by the troops and police without bloodshed. Many arrests were made. It is now generally thought the troubles are ended.

This Morning's Quotations

FRANKFORT, May 12.—United States 5-20s opened firm at 95⅛@95¼.

HAVRE, May 12.—Cotton opened firm at 131f., afloat.

PARIS, May 12.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 75f. 02c.

ANTWERP, May 12.—Petroleum opened firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, May 11.—United States 5-20s opened firm at 95⅛@95¼.

HAVRE, May 11.—Cotton opened firm at 131f., afloat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Funding the Debt.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Mr. Bowles, a Paris banker, was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, and made an argument to show that the debt could be funded in Europe at four per cent. without any trouble. The committee questioned him closely about his assurances for this belief, when he stated that he could get the whole twelve hundred millions taken at this rate of interest without going outside of Paris.

Additional Banking Facilities.

The Banking Currency Committee considered some amendments to the bill for additional banking facilities, which they reported some time ago, but decided to adhere to the bill as they reported it.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads meet to-morrow to consider the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. They will report it back, it is said, without amendment. If they do so, a new fight will be inaugurated in the House to get the amendments in. It is thought the House will adopt the amendment for selling land at $2·50 to actual settlers.

The Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee, or a majority of them, say they have no intention of abandoning the Tariff bill. They will try to put it through the House and put the responsibility upon the Senate of defeating it.

The Louisiana Contestants.

The House Committee on Elections agreed to-day to report resolutions allowing the Louisianians who contested seats the following amounts:—Sypher, $3500; St. Martin, $2500; McCrannie, $2000; Hunt, $1500. It may be stated that none of these men had any show for their seats by the election returns.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—To day at noon the delegates to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic proceeded in a body to the Executive Mansion, and were received by the President in the East Room. General Logan, Commander-in-Chief, said that the organization was composed of those who had fought to perpetuate the union and integrity of the States, but were now engaged in charitable deeds and in such means as would promote love and the practice of fraternity, and to maintain unequivocal loyalty.

He then introduced by name the various delegates, who severally shook hands with the President. One of them said they would like to hear from the President. He replied that he was rather at a loss for words to express his feelings on such an occasion. He, however, expressed his thanks to the delegates for their visit.

General Logan said they had detained the President long enough, and thanked him in behalf of his confederates for the kind manner in which he had received them. The delegation then returned to the Grand Army Hall.

Advices from Admiral Poor.

The Secretary of the Navy received a telegram to-day from Admiral Poor, dated Key West, May 12, announcing the arrival there of the steamtug Aspinwall. The United States steamers Dictator, Tuscarora, and Nantasket had also arrived at Key West.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The conference committee report on the Arkansas Hot Springs Reservation bill was concurred in.

The bill to aid the Junction and Breakwater Railroad of Delaware to build a pier at Delaware Breakwater was reported from the Committee on Commerce, with a request that it be placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) offered a resolution, calling upon the President for information concerning organized bands of perrons at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. Adopted.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill granting the right of way in Wisconsin to the Green Bay and Lake Superior Railroad.

Mr. Sherman gave notice of his intention to call up the bill to reduce taxation immediately after the pending order was disposed of.

The army bill was then taken up, and a motion by Mr. Pomeroy to amend the first section by fixing the reduction of the army at 30,000 instead of 25,000, was agreed to.

The pending motion to strike out the first section as amended, reducing the army to 30,000, was lost. Yeas 21, nays 31.

Mr. Ferry moved to strike out the eleventh section providing for a board to retire army officers reported to them as inefficient by department commanders and chiefs of staff.

His objection was that the section was a threat to turn out of the service those officers who did not voluntarily resign in consequence of the inducements held out to them in the previous sections. He was opposed to compulsory retirement of wounded officers or those disabled by sickness. He preferred to provide for this class so long as they lived, rather than they should believe that an ungrateful country had turned them out upon the cold charities of the world.

Mr. Wilson regarded this proposition to examine only such officers as were reported unfit for duty more practicable than that of the House bill for a general examination of all officers of the army covering some three years of time.

Messrs. A. G. Thurman and Hamlin concurred in the belief that in the retiring process discrimination ought to be made between those who ought to be absolutely dismissed from the service because of their own remissness, and those who had become disqualified for duty by wounds or disease contracted in the service.

After discussion Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to provide that officers to be reported to the board shall be only those unfit for duty from any cause other than injuries incurred in the line of their duty.

Mr. A. G. Thurman suggested to include those disabled by disease.

Mr. Corbett (aside)—Suppose the disease be delirium tremens? (Laughter.)

Mr. Wilson—Then it would not have been incurred in the line of duty.

The amendment was agreed to, and also an amendment by Mr. Howard to insure every officer reported for retirement a hearing before the Board.

Mr. Ferry's motion to strike out the section was lost.

House.

Mr. Hays, rising to a personal question, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the New York *Star*, reflecting upon him in connection with a claim of one Charles Divine, which he had presented and collected in the Navy Department, depriving the claimant of the commissions which he should have received.

He charged that the article was written by, or by the instigation of, one Horatio King, of Washington, the claim agent whom he designated as "a vulture who feeds upon the claims of mutilated soldiers and sailors—a graveyard robber of widows and orphans—a sanctimonious, hypocritical, would-be Christian, who wears the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," etc. He explained the circumstances of the case, which showed it to be a matter that had been referred to the Naval Committee, and to himself as a member thereof, and he had simply performed his duty in the premises.

Messrs. Kelsey, Butler (Mass.), and Niblack were appointed a conference committee on the Pension appropriation bill.

Mr. Jones (Ky.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the recent report of Colonel Abert of the survey of the Arkansas river. Adopted.

The House resumed as the business of the morning hour the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Lynch, to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

Mr. Cullom, who had raised the point of order yesterday that it must be considered in Committee of the Whole, said he would not insist on that point if there was an understanding that an amendment could be offered to the bill, and there could be a fair opportunity for debate.

Mr. Lynch said he certainly would be inclined to admit any amendment that the gentleman desired to offer, but he could not consent to leave the bill generally open to all amendments that might be proposed. He should prefer to let the point of order be insisted upon and decided.

Mr. Lynch said he had no disposition to cut off debate, but would allow all the latitude of debate that might be agreeable to the House.

Mr. Welles, a member of the Select Committee on the subject, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Finklenburg opposed the bill. He was alive to the importance of reviving American commerce; but was totally opposed to subsidies and bounties. The true remedy was to reduce the burdens that depress that interest as well as every other industry of the country. The evil was an excess of the policy of so-called protection which the bill proposed further to extend. If their interests were to succumb their epitaph would be, "Here lies American industry and commerce, dead of too much protection."

After explanation by Mr. Sargent, showing that the bill was entered in the interest of settlers, the bill was passed.

Mr. Schenck moved to go into committee on the Tariff bill.

Mr. Wood, before the question was put, asked Mr. Schenck whether, in view of the fact that the bill had been three and a half months before the House, that only twenty-one pages out of fifty had been disposed of, that it was now late in the session, that many appropriation bills were yet unacted upon, and that there were many questions of great importance yet undetermined, and that even if the bill should pass the House, it could not possibly pass the Senate, he would not let the bill either be recommitted or laid aside, so the House could go to practical legislation?

Mr. Schenck replied that he was prepared at all times to attempt at least to do his duty, which was, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to present its work to the House and endeavor to get action upon it.

As to how long the House might be occupied on the bill the gentleman could get more information on that subject from gentlemen immediately around him. If the bill were fairly considered, and if no amendments were offered but such as was substantial in their character and were offered in good faith, with a view to make lower duties, he believed they could get through the bill in the next three or four days easily. If they could reason from probabilities, considering the nature of the remaining pages of the bill, it might be considered three-fourths finished in point of time. The had passed over almost everything that could be made the subject of considerable discussion. There were a good many members who did not intend to vote for any tariff at all, and he suggested that these members should refrain from discussing or offering amendments and reserve themselves to vote against the bill as a whole.

He thought it would be known in a day or two, when the House would probably reach a conclusion. He therefore proposed to go on this morning, not with discussing probabilities, but with the consideration of the bill itself. He insisted on his motion to go into committee.

The House thereupon went into committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair. Various amendments were offered to the nickel paragraph and were rejected, less than a quorum voting in each case.

On a motion to strike out the paragraph relating to German silver, there was no quorum voting, and the chairman directed the roll to be called.

Mr. Allison did not propose to offer any factious amendments, but there were principles in the bill which ought to be fairly tested by a vote of the House.

Mr. Wood appealed to Mr. Allison not to insist upon his point of order. The bill involved very important principles, which were of interest to the whole country, and he hoped that full opportunity would be afforded for amendments.

Mr. Allison said he would withdraw his point of order, trusting that the gentleman from Maine would not undertake by any technicalities to cut off amendments or to limit debate.

Mr. Schenck said he wished to call the attention of the country to the side from which delay came, alluding to the fact that many Democrats were not voting.

Mr. Brooks retorted that he too called the attention of the country to the fact that while the majority was robbing the country it would not afford an opportunity to the minority even to protest.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till Tuesday next.

Mr. Reeves offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the propriety of reporting an appropriation for providing some suitable means of marking the southwest point of Rockaway shoal, near the entrance to Rockaway Inlet, southwest of Long Island. Adopted.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) introduced a bill to prevent and punish election frauds. Referred.

Mr. Bowen introduced a bill to equalize bounties. Referred.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the Preemption laws to the Territory of Colorado.

THEN. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The clique movement in gold noticed yesterday was more marked to-day, and the leading speculators of the street are again enlisted for a 'bull' campaign in the Gold Room. Their operations are based remotely on the declining scale of cotton exports, which may be looked for in the interval to the arrival of the new crop next September. Meantime the foreign bankers have advanced the rate of exchange to within a small fraction of the specie-shipping point, while the stocks of produce and cotton liable to export on a rise in gold are not so extensive as to materially interfere with their plans. Moreover, the situation in France is purposely exaggerated into one of alarm for the future peace of the empire, and has produced a strong feeling in favor of holding gold against the contingencies of a popular outbreak. Furthermore, the London money market is working so closely as to very likely induce an advance in the bank rate within the next few weeks. At home the fear of a Funding bill this session is entirely dissipated.

"The Assistant Treasurer sold one million of Government gold to-day. The bids were for a total of over $5,300,000, showing the clique movement above referred to.

"The leading bankers again advanced their rates for foreign exchange, the market being almost devoid of commercial bills, while there is a total absence of bond bills.

"The demand for national securities was again very active, and constituted the feature of the day next to the excited dealings in railway shares. The buyers were encouraged by the firm tone and advance in gold, and the more cautious classes of speculators, who are loth to take the risks of violent fluctuations in the railway list, were large purchasers. The various banking and moneyed institutions have also bought very heavily, in anticipation of an unusually easy money market during the balance of the spring and summer, the Government list affording a more secure investment at six per cent. than is attainable otherwise. The '67s, leading the market, touched 114⅞. Prices reacted with the decline at the Stock Exchange.

"The rate on call again reflected the abundance of money now prevailing in the city. Borrowers on stock collaterals were freely supplied at five per cent., and the Government dealers at four. Prime houses with choice collaterals were able to borrow as low as four per cent. Before the close of banking hours money was offered in excess of the demand at five per cent., and large balances went over unemployed. In the commercial market prime double name acceptances were selling at six to six and a half per cent. discount."

THE RICHMOND SUFFERERS.—JOS. Patterson, Treasurer of the Richmond Relief Fund, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions:—

Officers of the United States Army per General Meade	$35·00
Wilson, Childs & Co.	50·00
Charles Wheeler, through the Church of the Epiphany	100·00
Conway Brothers	25·00
P. M. C.	10·00
Joan Beckhaus	50·00
Jacob Rech	25·00
Employes of John Beckhaus	26·00
Larkin & Smith	5·00
"Social Six"	1·00
Miller & Bro	30·00
	$357·00
Previously acknowledged	$10 871·25
Grand total	$11,228·75

THE ATHLETIC BASE BALL CLUB leaves at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning for Morrisania to play the Union Club of that place.

FOURTH EDITION

ANOTHER RAILWAY SLAUGHTER.

36 Persons Killed or Wounded.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FROM THE WEST.

Terrible Railroad Collision—Sixteen Persons Killed—Twenty Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—At 6 o'clock this morning the night express train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which left Atchison, Kansas, yesterday evening, collided near Eureka, 28 miles from here, with the extra freight train going West. Sixteen persons were killed outright and twenty wounded, of whom two will die. No names are known at present. The wounded are being brought here, and further particulars will be obtained when they arrive.

The dead will be brought here as soon as the coroner reaches the scene of disaster and holds an inquest.

A special train left here early this morning with physicians and all the necessary appliances for the relief of the wounded and care of the dead. Another train will leave at noon with the coroner, reporters, and another relief party. Both locomotives were completely wrecked, and the trains badly smashed. The collision occurred through a misapprehension of orders given to the conductors. Hudson E. Brigge, president of the road, and Thomas McKissock are on the spot doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Burglars Arrested in Boston.

BOSTON, May 12.—Two burglars were discovered early this morning operating in the office of the Metropolitan Horse Railroad in Tremont street. One of them, who gave his name as John James Kelly, was arrested.

Methodist Memorial Service.

A memorial service in commemoration of the lives of Rev. Dr. John McClintock, Bishop Edward Thomson, and Bishop Calvin Kingsley was held last night in Music Hall, which was appropriately draped in mourning and adorned with flowers. A large audience was in attendance. A eulogy on Rev. Dr. McClintock was delivered by Rev J. W. Lindsey, D. D.; on Bishop Kingsley by Rev. George Prentice, and on Bishop Thomson by Rev. H. W. Warren.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Odd Fellows.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows have resolved to establish Odd Fellows' colleges, and have appointed a committee to take the necessary steps to carry out this object.

Billiards.

At the billiard tournament yesterday, Halding beat Mott, and Wright beat McCleary.

Mining News.

Governor Safford and party have arrived at the new mines in Arizona. The reports of their richness are confirmed. Similar ledges have been discovered southward. Rich gold placers are reported in the vicinity. There is an abundance of wood and water. Tucson is nearly deserted.

FROM EUROPE.

Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 12.—Arrived, steamship Teutonia, from New Orleans and Havana.

The Great Yacht Race.

LONDON, May 12.—The journals of this city agree that the Americans had the yacht race all their own way from the start, and take the national defeat in good part.

Scandinavian Emigration.

EDINBURGH, May 12.—The *Scotsman* newspaper comments on the willing emigration of Scandinavians to America by way of Glasgow.

The Scotch ironmasters threaten a lock out.

LONDONDERRY, May 12.—The Java, from New York for Glasgow, touched at Moville to-day.

The Italian Insurrection.

FLORENCE, May 12.—Menotti Garibaldi was examined before a magistrate in this city yesterday in the matter of his alleged connection with the recent insurrection at Filadelfia, and absolutely denied the charge, and no proof to the contrary being forthcoming, he was discharged.

French Ministerial Changes.

PARIS, May 12.—The Ministerial changes will not take place until the verification of the *plebiscitum* by the Chambers.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, May 12—11 A. M.—Consols for money opened at 94¼, and for account 94¼. American securities steady; Bonds of 1862, 88⅝. Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; upland, 11⅛d.; Orleans, 11¾d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, May 12—11 A. M.—Linseed Oil firm, £32 5 shil. Common Rosin quiet. Sugar firm, afloat. Turpentine dull. Calcutta Linseed buoyant at 61s. 6d. Whale Oil quiet.

PARIS, May 12.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 74f. 95c.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Stocks steady. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 115⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 112; do. 1865 do., 112¼; do. do. new, 114¾; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114⅝; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 69¾; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Canton Co., 72½; Cumberland preferred, 44¼; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 101; Erie, 23½; Reading, 102⅞; Adams Express, 66½; Michigan Central, 124⅛; Michigan Southern, 99¼; Illinois Central, 143; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 123¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅝.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales middling upland at 23½c. Flour firm, with sales of 5000 barrels State, $4·95@5·95; Ohio, $5·25@6·30; Western, $4·95@6·50; Southern, $6@9·90. Wheat dull, and declined 1@2c., and quotations are nominal. Corn dull, and 1c. lower. Oats firm, with sales of 10,000 bushels State at 68@70c., and Western at 65c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; mess $29·30@29·50; prime, $21·75@23·50. Lard dull; steam, 16¼@16½c. Whisky quiet.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam.	42
Con. Stock	101⅛	Western Union Tele	32¼
do. scrip	97⅛	Toledo & Wabash R.	51½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	23¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. com	67¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	103	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	84⅛
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	99¾	Adams Express	66⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co.	15
Chi. and N. W. com.	81¾	United States	46½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91¾	Tennessee 6s, new	85¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	123¾	Gold	115¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	94½	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 N Pa 7s	88	10 sh Penna R.	56⅛
$5000 Amer Gold	115⅛	18 do.	56⅛
$700 C & A m 6s, '83	90¾	200 do.	56
$6000 N Mo 1st m bs	88	100 do. opg & l.	56
$4000 C & Am 6s, 89, lots	92⅝	1000 sh Keyst'e Zinc	⅞
$3000 do.	93¾	500 sh Read R. rg & l.	51⅝
10 sh Lit Sch R.	43	500 do. rg & in.	51⅝
8 sh Mech Bank	31½	800 do. ls. & in	51⅝
100 sh Ph & E. 2d & l.	28¾	300 do. ls. s5 & in.	51⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$2200 Leh 6s, 84...ls.	85	$200 City 6s, New	102½
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89	93¼	4 sh Penna R.	56⅛
$2000 W Penna RR		22 sh Leh Val.	56⅛
Pittsbg 10s.	85	100 sh 15th & 16th. s10	24¾
$1000 Phila & R 7s	91⅝	15 sh Gr & Co's. ls.	39

PORTO RICO.

Alarming Rumors in Porto Rico—Proclamation of the Governor.

HAVANA, May 7.—The journals of this city have recently published the following proclamation of the Governor of Porto Rico. It is strongly indicative that troubles are anticipated in that island:—

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT.

To the Inhabitants of this Province:—The tenacious enemies of your repose disseminate, with the most mischievous intention, a grave notice, like to affect public order on one of the days consecrated to our sacred religion and to commemorate the sublime mystery of the redemption of the human race. The Holy Week has passed; to the prayers and tears of the Church and of the faithful have succeeded those pure and innocent joys which Easter always inspires among Christian people, and neither the lighter shadow of sorrow nor the most insignificant excess has come to disturb the peace, truly Octavian, in which this island rejoices.

Porto Ricans—Do not give credit to the false notices which are circulated solely with the object of interrupting mercantile operations, create fear among the people in the country, and bring bankruptcy near. Such like rumors in every country of the world have the unfortunate privilege of disturbing the spirit, of alarming weak people, and slowly destroying the prosperity of localities.

Let those who invent these, in foreign lands or in the heart of our common country, understand that while the government watches over your families and your fortunes, these paid-for notices, produced for the purposes of destruction, will not be converted into acts of alarm. A strong and vigilant government has taken all necessary precautions, and you may be solemnly assured that if your eternal enemies united to bring the result of the delirious visions of their exalted brains to this land, the punishment will be as terrible as the magnitude of the crime, for the rich treasures of Spanish clemency are exhausted.

Inhabitants of this province, be tranquil, and confide in the patriotism of your Governor.

JOSE LAURRANDO SANZ.

Porto Rico, April 17, 1870.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Cotton firm; middlings, 23c. Flour firm but not active, and good grades scarce, but prices unchanged. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1·40@1·45; Maryland unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged; white, $1·20@1·23. Mess Pork firm at $29·75@30. Bacon firm, rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 17@17½c.; shoulders, 13½c. Hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 17@17½c. Whisky in good demand